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ABSTRACT

This report is the 59th in the "Juvenile Court Statistics" series, a series begun in 1929 which serves as the primary source of information on the activities of juvenile courts. It describes the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed during 1985 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction and addresses some important national characteristics, trends and issues. Chapters 1 and 2 present national estimates of the delinquency and status offense cases formally handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 1985. They provide a detailed portrait of these cases including the offenses involved, sources of referral, detention practices and case dispositions. The picture is based on analyses of over 337,000 individual case records from 1,133 courts with jurisdiction over 49% of the nation's juvenile population at risk and court-level statistics from an additional 345 courts with jurisdiction over 10% of the nation's juvenile population at risk. A description of the statistical procedures used to generate these estimates is found in Appendix A. Chapter 3, Data Briefs, contains a large set of subnational tables which shed light on many aspects of juvenile court delinquency and status offense caseloads not found in the first two chapters. Appendix B contains a glossary of terms used in the report. Appendix C presents a listing of the number of delinquency/status and dependency cases handled by individual juvenile courts in 1985. Each data set is footnoted to indicate the source of the data and its unit or units of count. Sixty-eight tables and 52 figures are included. (NB)

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JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS 1985

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The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program Offices and Bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

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PREFACE

The *Juvenile Court Statistics* series is, and has been since 1929, the primary source of information on the activities of the nation's juvenile courts. In 1923 a committee of the National Probation Association outlined the goals for the series as follows:

> To furnish an index of the nature and extent of the problems brought before courts with juvenile jurisdiction;
>
> To show the nature and extent of the services given by these courts in such a way that significant trends could be identified; and
>
> To show the extent to which service given by courts has been effective in correcting social problems.

The first *Juvenile Court Statistics* report was published in 1929 and described cases handled during 1927 by 42 courts from across the nation. In this era very few courts kept statistics or statistical records on the cases they handled. At the request of the project, courts volunteered to complete a statistical reporting card on each delinquency, status offense and dependency case handled, along with a card on each youth discharged from probation. The completed cards were sent for tabulation to the Children's Bureau within the U.S. Department of Labor. The statistical reporting cards captured information on the age, sex, and race of the youth referred to court, the living arrangement of the child at the time of referral, the reason for referral, the source of referral, the place the child was held pending a disposition, the manner of dealing with the case, and the disposition of the case. These individual case records were summarized into tables presenting a profile of the cases handled by reporting courts.

It was emphasized in the early reports that the data collection forms were designed to obtain detailed information on many aspects of a case while requiring as little time as possible to complete. However, case-level reporting designed primarily to meet federal needs could not be maintained. As early as 1932 the reports alluded to the disproportionately high cost of continuing direct contact with a large number of courts. By 1937 case-level reporting of dependency cases was abandoned. By the mid-1940's delinquency and status offense case-level reporting, the founding concept of this reporting series, was determined to be impractical. In 1946 the primary focus of the reporting system became aggregate counts of the number of delinquency/status offense, dependency and special proceedings cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Courts were asked annually to complete a single form which recorded the number of various case types they had processed in the previous year. Specific case characteristics (e.g., age of youth at referral, reason for referral, and disposition) were no longer collected, but were abstracted, where possible, from the annual reports of state agencies that compiled information on juvenile court or probation activities. Case-level data, and the analysis capabilities they supported, had been lost at the federal level.

In 1957 the Children's Bureau, which had moved to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, initiated a new data collection program which, for the first time in the history of the series, enabled the production of national estimates of juvenile court activity. A stratified probability sample of more than 500 courts was constructed and each asked to provide annual aggregate counts of the number of delinquency/status offense and dependency cases they handled. While efforts continued to abstract case characteristics from existing annual reports, the sole concern of the sample was the generation of national juvenile court caseload estimates. The integrity of the sample proved difficult to maintain over the years, while a growing number of courts outside the designated sample became able to report the necessary aggregate statistics. After a decade the project adopted a policy

of collecting annual case counts from any court that could provide them and generated national estimates from this nonprobability sample. At about this time the project stopped abstracting case characteristics from annual reports and the resulting *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports contained only global counts of the volume of court activity.

Therefore, the contents of *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports in the early 1970's were very different from the original conceptualization of the work. The reporting series which was implemented to describe the nature and extent of the problems faced and the services delivered by juvenile courts contained only total caseload statistics. The data necessary to achieve the original goals of the project were no longer collected. The focus had turned from the collection of detailed case-level data to the secondary analysis of available court-level statistics.

It was during this period that the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) assumed responsibility for producing the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. Following the passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the U.S. Department of Justice was delegated primary responsibility for juvenile delinquency activities at the federal level. Since the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series was the only source of nationwide information on the judicial processing of juvenile delinquents, the Department of Justice assumed responsibility for the reporting series. In 1975 NCJJ was awarded a grant by OJJDP to continue the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series. It was agreed that NCJJ would continue the data collection and reporting procedures established by the Children's Bureau to insure reporting continuity, while also investigating procedures for improving the quality of nationwide reporting.

As the Children's Bureau had done, NCJJ wrote to the state agencies across the country asking them to complete the annual juvenile court statistics form. Most states completed the form, but some also wrote back and offered to send copies of the automated case-level data that they had begun to collect to meet their own information needs. The nature of available data had changed. During the mid-1970's the nation saw a large growth in automated recordkeeping and statistical reporting systems in state and local juvenile courts. Even though courts were not completing a common statistical card, the information they were collecting on each case was similar. Through careful processing these automated records could be combined to produce the detailed national portrait of juvenile court activity which had been one of the original goals of the project.

Between 1975 and 1985 the project functioned along two converging paths. One path, which resulted in the production of the 1974 through the 1983 *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports, continued the data collection and reporting procedures utilized by the Children's Bureau. These reports continued to focus only on the volume of cases handled by juvenile courts. The second path first explored and then collected the automated case-level records generated by state and local juvenile court information systems. To disseminate these data a new reporting series was developed -- *Delinquency in the United States*. The 1975 through 1983 *Delinquency* reports contained national estimates of the types of delinquency and status offense cases referred to juvenile courts, a description of the youth involved and the court's responses to these cases. The *Delinquency* reports contained the detail found in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports of the 1920's and 1930's. From the first edition of the *Delinquency* series, it was realized that the future of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series lay in the use of these automated case records. However, to maintain the integrity of the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series it was decided to continue both series until a detailed working knowledge of the case-level data and their associated analysis problems was established. When this point had been reached, it was decided that the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series would begin to use the case-level data as its primary source of information and the *Delinquency* series would be discontinued.

These paths converged with the 1984 edition of *Juvenile Court Statistics*. For the first time since the late 1930's, a *Juvenile Court Statistics* report contained a detailed description of the demographic, offense and processing characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases. The goals of the reporting series and the content of the report had returned to the original design of those who laid the foundation for this work over 60 years ago. Through the years the project has come to depend on the secondary analysis of available data, instead of attempting to mount an independent data collection system. In the past the secondary analysis of available data failed to provide the detailed information that was needed to support national information needs. However, the quality of available data has improved so dramatically in recent years, with the introduction of client tracking and management information systems, that policy makers and researchers can now find the detailed information on juvenile courts they require in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, the 59th in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series, describes the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed during 1985 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. This report is designed as a reference document. Some important national characteristics, trends and issues are addressed along with findings that may raise questions and stimulate discussion. In the style of a reference document, the interpretations of this information are largely left to the reader.

In most juvenile justice systems delinquency and status offense cases are referred to a juvenile court intake unit for screening. This intake unit determines if the matter should be handled informally or formally through the filing of a petition which requests an adjudicatory or waiver hearing. This report presents information on both petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency and status offense cases, but national estimates are presented only for petitioned cases.

PETITIONED DELINQUENCY CASES

In 1985 the nation's juvenile courts petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 534,000 delinquency offense cases. This represents a 7% increase over the workload of the courts in 1984. A youth was charged with a property offense (e.g., burglary, larceny-theft, trespassing, vandalism) in 55% of all formally handled delinquency cases in 1985. In 21% of the delinquency cases the charge was a person offense (e.g., robbery, aggravated and simple assault) and in 6% a drug law violation. Between 1984 and 1985 the number of person offense cases handled by the courts increased by 12%, while the number of property offense cases increased by 5% and the number of drug law violation cases increased by 20%.

Three of every four petitioned delinquency cases disposed by the courts in 1985 were referred by law enforcement agencies. The others were referred by parents, schools, victims, probation officers, and others. Youth in 34% of all formally processed delinquency cases were securely detained at some point between referral to court and disposition, with person offense cases the most likely to be detained. Two percent of all petitioned delinquency cases in 1985 were waived to criminal court where the youth was processed as an adult. In 64% of petitioned delinquency cases the youth was adjudicated delinquent. Of these youth 29% were placed out of the home in a residential facility and 57% were placed on formal probation.

PETITIONED STATUS OFFENSE CASES

In 1985 the nation's juvenile courts petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 88,000 status offense cases. This represents an 11% increase over the workload of the courts in 1984. The status offense caseloads were nearly equally divided among runaway, truancy, ungovernable and status liquor law violation cases.

While the vast majority of status liquor law violation cases were referred by law enforcement agencies in 1985, no more than one-quarter of runaway, truancy or ungovernable cases came from law enforcement sources. Youth in 18% of all formally processed status offense cases were securely detained at some point between referral to court and disposition. One-third of all runaway cases were detained, compared to one-fifth of all ungovernable cases and one-tenth of all truancy and status liquor law violation cases. In 60% of petitioned status offense cases the youth was adjudicated. One-quarter of adjudicated status offenders were placed out of the home in a residential facility and one-half were placed on formal probation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A work of this magnitude would have been impossible without the cooperation of each of the state and local agencies which took the time to honor our request for data and documentation. The following agencies contributed 1985 case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive:

Alabama: Alabama Department of Youth Services

Alaska: Alaska Court System

Arizona: Supreme Court of Arizona and the Maricopa County Juvenile Court

Arkansas: Arkansas Judicial Department

California: Bureau of Criminal Justice Statistics and Special Services; Administrative Office of the Courts; the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles; and the Los Angeles Probation Department

Colorado: Colorado Judicial Department

Connecticut: Chief Court Administrator's Office

Delaware: Family Court of the State of Delaware

District of Columbia: District of Columbia Courts

Florida: Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services; Children, Youth and Families Program Office

Georgia: Georgia Administrative Office of the Courts and the Fulton County Juvenile Court

Hawaii: The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts

Idaho: State Administrative Office of the Courts

Illinois: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and the Cook County Juvenile Court

Indiana: Division of State Court Administration

Iowa: Iowa Department of Human Services

Kansas: Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Statistical Analysis Center

Kentucky: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts

Louisiana: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

Maine: Administrative Office of the Court

Maryland: Juvenile Services Agency

Massachusetts: Office of the Commissioner of Probation

Michigan: State Court Administrative Office

Minnesota: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System

Mississippi: Mississippi Department of Youth Services

Missouri: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services

Montana: Juvenile Justice Bureau, Board of Crime Control

Nebraska: Nebraska Crime Commission

Nevada: Clark County Juvenile Court Services

New Hampshire: New Hampshire Judicial Council

New Jersey: Administrative Office of the Courts

New Mexico: Administrative Office of the Courts

New York: Office of Court Administration and the State of New York, Division of Probation

North Carolina: Administrative Office of the Courts

North Dakota: Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator

Ohio: Supreme Court of Ohio and the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court

Oregon: Office of the State Court Administrator

Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Juvenile Court Judges' Commission and the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia

Puerto Rico: Office of Court Administration

South Carolina: Department of Youth Services

South Dakota: State Court Administrator's Office

Tennessee: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Texas: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

Utah: Administrative Office of the Juvenile Court of the State of Utah

Vermont: Supreme Court of Vermont, Office of the Court Administrator

Virgin Islands: Territorial Court of the Virgin Islands

Virginia: Virginia Department of Corrections

Washington: Office of the Administrator for the Courts

West Virginia: West Virginia Court of Appeals

Wisconsin: Supreme Court of Wisconsin

Wyoming: Supreme Court of Wyoming, Court Coordinator's Office

This report is a product of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive. The activities of the Archive are funded by grants from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. This phase of the project was monitored by Lois Keck and Richard Sutton. The advisors to the Archive are Alfred Blumstein, Carnegie Mellon University; Carol Burgess, Maricopa County Juvenile Court; David Farrington, Cambridge University; Daniel Kasprzyk, U.S. Bureau of the Census; and Malcolm Klein, University of Southern California. Their support and involvement in the work are deeply appreciated.

INTRODUCTION

This report, the 59th in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series, describes the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1985 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Such courts may handle other case types, including traffic, child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, and those involving juveniles brought before the court because they were alleged to be victims of abuse or neglect. However, the major focus of this report is the court's handling of juveniles charged with a law violation (a criminal law violation or a status offense).

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Chapters 1 and 2 present national estimates of the delinquency and status offense cases formally handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in 1985. These chapters provide a detailed portrait of these cases including the offenses involved, sources of referral, detention practices and case dispositions. This picture is based on analyses of over 337,000 individual case records from 1,133 courts with jurisdiction over 49% of the nation's juvenile population at risk and court-level statistics from an additional 345 courts with jurisdiction over 10% of the nation's juvenile population at risk. Thus, national estimates were generated using data from courts with jurisdiction over 59% of the nation's youth population. A description of the statistical procedures used to generate these estimates is found in Appendix A.

The national estimates found in Chapters 1 and 2 are limited to the most commonly reported case characteristics. The individual delinquency and status offense case records do, however, support more detailed subnational analyses. Chapter 3, entitled Data Briefs, contains a large set of subnational tables which shed light on many aspects of juvenile court delinquency and status offense caseloads which are not found in the first two chapters.

Few terms in the field of juvenile justice have widely accepted definitions. The terminology used in this report has been carefully developed and employed to communicate, as precisely as possible, the findings of this work. The reader is asked to consult Appendix B, the Glossary of Terms, when there is some doubt concerning the exact definition of a term. The conscientious reader is encouraged to study the glossary before reading this report.

Appendix C presents a listing of the number of delinquency/status and dependency cases handled by individual juvenile courts in 1985. Each data set is footnoted to indicate the source of the data and its unit or units of count. Since courts report their statistical data using various units of count (e.g., cases disposed, offenses referred, offenses petitioned, cases terminated), the reader is cautioned against making cross-jurisdictional comparisons before studying the accompanying footnotes.

DATA QUALITY

The data collection procedures utilized by this work differ substantially from those of the other major national data collection projects which focus, as this work does, on the juvenile justice system's response to law-violating youth. The other projects, the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the Children in Custody Census, collect uniform data designed specifically to meet each project's reporting requirements. This work relies on the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, the incoming data are not uniform across jurisdictions. In addition, the data do not come from a scientifically selected probability sample of courts, but rather from those juvenile court systems which routinely collect and willingly disseminate their data. This approach has its inherent

strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, to properly assess the validity of the information found in this report, critical readers must balance the advantages and disadvantages of analyzing available data to meet national reporting needs.

One advantage of this approach is the accuracy of the available data. These data sets were generated by information systems that were designed by state and local juvenile courts specifically to meet their own information needs. Therefore, the validity of the data is important to those who record the information because the data are used to facilitate the daily operations of the court and/or to provide information for planning and evaluation. Consequently, these data have more face validity than data collected by court staff merely to meet national reporting requirements.

One potential disadvantage, at least for national reporting, is the heterogeneity of the reported data. Data suppliers collect and report information using their own definitions and coding categories. Variables reported in some data sets were not contained in others. Even when similar data elements exist, they sometimes have inconsistent definitions or overlapping coding categories which limit the amount of detail that can be preserved when the data are merged. To combine information from various sources, the data were recoded into standardized coding categories which at times sacrificed detail in order to increase sample size. The standardization process required an intimate understanding of the development, structure, and content of each data set received. Codebooks and operation manuals were studied, data suppliers interviewed, and data files analyzed to maximize the understanding of each information system. Every attempt was made to insure that only compatible information from the various data sets was placed into the standardized data file.

UNIT OF COUNT

In measuring its activity a juvenile court may count the number of offenses or cases referred; the number of offenses, cases or petitions filed; the number of disposition hearings or the number of youth handled. Each unit of count has its own merits and drawbacks. From its beginning this reporting series adopted as its unit of count the **case disposed**. In this unit of count a **case** represents a youth processed by a juvenile court on a new referral regardless of the number of charges contained in that referral. A youth charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, while a youth referred to court intake for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge represents two cases. The term **disposed** means that some definite action has been taken or that some plan of treatment has been decided upon or initiated. It does not necessarily mean that the case is closed or terminated in the sense that all contact with the youth or his/her family has ceased.

In general, a case can be disposed in one of two ways, either informally or formally. In an informally handled (or **nonpetitioned**) case, court intake personnel decide to adjust or divert the matter prior to filing a formal petition or affidavit which requests an adjudicatory or waiver hearing. In most nonpetitioned cases the youth is released (at times with a warning), referred to another agency for voluntary services, or agrees voluntarily to pay a fine or some form of restitution. In a formally processed (or **petitioned**) case a decision is made by court intake personnel to file a petition, affidavit or other legal instrument requesting an adjudicatory or waiver hearing before a judge. In the adjudicatory hearing the court is asked to assume jurisdiction over the youth. If the youth is adjudicated, the court may order the youth to pay a fine or restitution, place the youth on probation, or place the youth out of the home in a residential treatment program. In a waiver (transfer or certification) hearing the court is asked to determine if the youth should be transferred to the criminal court for prosecution as an adult.

The traditional juvenile court handled both formal and informal cases. In recent years, though, the responsibility for juvenile court intake screening has become more and more the duty of

the executive branch of government. In many communities county attorneys and/or youth service agencies provide the screening and diversion services that traditionally were a part of the juvenile court. Due to this dispersion of the intake function in some jurisdictions, the process of developing national estimates of juvenile court activity has encountered problems in the operational definition of **juvenile court intake**. Juvenile court systems are relatively similar from the point at which a petition is filed and an adjudicatory or waiver hearing is requested through formal disposition, but any attempt to estimate the number and characteristics of cases handled informally in the juvenile justice system nationally encounters numerous definitional and conceptual problems. Consequently, the national estimates presented in this report focus only on formally handled or petitioned delinquency and status offense cases. Those interested in the nature of informally handled cases are directed to Chapter 3 of this report.

VALIDITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The national estimates found in this report were generated from data reported by a large nonprobability sample of courts. However, because it is a nonprobability sample, statistical confidence in the estimates can not be mathematically determined. If a probability sampling design could be implemented, and those courts selected persuaded to report, statistical confidence in the national estimates would be increased. The advantages of such a procedure are clear, but the simple fact is that at the present time it would be difficult (if not impossible) to install such a national data collection system in the juvenile courts. Courts that have information systems already in place would resist modifying their systems or installing parallel systems to meet national reporting specifications. Courts that have survived this long without an information system would not install one designed to meet another's needs without both economic incentives and the expectation that the system would support the activities of the local court. Therefore, the present procedure, the secondary analysis of available data, is the best practical alternative for developing a picture of the activities of the nation's juvenile courts.

The procedures developed to generate national estimates of court activity from the nonprobability sample control for many factors: the size of a community; the demographic composition of a community's youth population; the volume of cases referred to reporting courts; the age, race and offense characteristics of those cases; and the nature of each court's jurisdictional responsibilities (i.e., upper age of original jurisdiction). Imputation techniques employed in this work incorporate these factors as well as many other related case characteristics. Even with all these controls, no procedure can completely overcome the fundamental threats to validity caused by the use of a nonprobability sample.

However, it is possible to compare estimates of similar attributes that are developed from these data to estimates developed by other national data systems. For example, the FBI's *Crime in the United States 1985* (a data collection program also based on a nonprobability sample) provides an estimate of the number of cases law enforcement agencies referred to juvenile courts in 1985, while the Juvenile Court Statistics program provides an estimate of the number of cases juvenile courts received from law enforcement in 1985. As is detailed in the methods section (Appendix A) of this report, the difference between the two estimates for 1985 is less than 4%, a finding which supports the validity of both estimates and the representativeness of both data collection systems.

CHANGES INTRODUCED IN THIS REPORT

Three important changes to this reporting series are introduced in this edition of *Juvenile Court Statistics*. First, the estimation procedure, which in previous years controlled for variations in the size of a jurisdiction and the age profile of its youth population at risk of juvenile court referral, has been enhanced to also control for each community's racial composition and the nature of the

offense charged. These controls were added to increase the representativeness of the nonprobability sample and the confidence in the national estimates.

The second change is found in the content of the national estimates. In past reports national estimates were based on an assumption that a generic model of a **juvenile court** could be applied to all court systems across the country. In this generic model, a **juvenile court** was defined as a court with jurisdiction over juveniles (even though the court may be labelled a circuit, district or county court and may also have jurisdiction over adults) and, where necessary, the nonjudicial agencies that provided the intake screening functions of the traditional juvenile court. The model was easily applied in states where the courts with juvenile jurisdiction had primary responsibility for their intake screening function and provided services to both nonadjudicated and adjudicated youth. However, in more and more states a set of social service agencies (depending on the nature of the case) along with the prosecutor's office perform the intake screening and diversion roles that were the juvenile court's responsibility. It has become increasingly difficult, due to the range of agencies that are involved in this phase of the juvenile justice system, to assure that the data collection system is capturing a complete census of what are called informal, nonpetitioned or diverted cases. In earlier reports national estimates were developed to describe case processing from the point in the juvenile court process where a youth charged with a law violation was initially screened to determine if an adjudicatory or waiver hearing was necessary. For the reasons stated, beginning with this edition of *Juvenile Court Statistics*, national estimates describe case processing from the point immediately after the decision has been made to petition and formally process the case. Subnational information on the nature and relative volume of informal, nonpetitioned or diverted cases will continue to be presented in Chapter 3 of the report.

Finally, the third change introduced in this edition of *Juvenile Court Statistics* is the separate presentations of delinquency and status offense information. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction may handle a wide range of case types, including abuse, neglect, custody, termination of parental rights and traffic cases. To present combined estimates of delinquency and status offense cases may lead some to misinterpret the statistics as representing total juvenile court workload statistics. Even more importantly, however, the demographic and court processing characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases are so different that they should not logically be combined.

FINAL COMMENTS

This report presents a description of the delinquency and status offense caseloads of the juvenile courts in 1985. Some important national characteristics, trends, and issues are highlighted along with selected findings that may raise questions and stimulate discussion. However, the report is designed primarily as a reference document and, consequently, interpretations of the information presented are largely the responsibility of the reader.

The data used in this report are stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive (NJCDA) and are available for study. With the prior permission of the original data suppliers, archived data files can be copied and shipped for detailed analysis. With the assistance of NJCDA staff, selected files can be merged for cross-jurisdictional and/or longitudinal analyses. Or, if requested, analyses can be performed by NJCDA staff to meet specific needs and answer specific questions. NJCDA contains the most detailed information available on youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system and on the activities of the nation's juvenile courts. The National Juvenile Court Data Archive has been created to facilitate juvenile justice research and its contents are available to policy makers and researchers working in this important area.

CHAPTER 1: NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF PETITIONED DELINQUENCY CASES, 1985

COUNTS AND TRENDS

A delinquency offense is an act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court. Courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 534,000 delinquency cases in 1985 (Table 1). A property offense, such as shoplifting, burglary, or trespassing, was charged in 55% of these cases (Figure 1). In 21% of delinquency cases the charge was an offense against the public order, such as disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, contempt of court or escape from an institution. In 18% of delinquency cases the youth was charged with a person offense, such as robbery, aggravated or simple assault. Finally, 6% of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1985 involved a drug law violation, such as possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Between 1984 and 1985 the number of delinquency cases formally processed by juvenile courts increased by 7% (Table 2). The largest growth was experienced in drug law violation cases, where the caseloads increased by more than 20%. The number and rate of cases within each of the other three general offense categories also increased, but not as much. Between 1984 and 1985 the number of person offense cases formally processed by the courts increased by more than 12%, while the number of property and public order cases increased by approximately 5%.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Delinquency cases are referred to court intake by law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, schools, parents, probation officers, and victims. Law enforcement officers were the primary source of referral of delinquency cases in 1985. Overall, 3 of every 4 delinquency cases were referred to courts by law enforcement officers, but there were wide variations across offense categories (Figure 2). Ninety-one percent of drug law violations were referred by law enforcement agencies, as were 85% of property cases and 79% of person offense cases. In contrast, only 52% of public order offense cases were referred by law enforcement sources, related to the fact that this offense category contains probation violations and contempt of court cases which were predominantly referred by court personnel.

A MODEL OF JUVENILE COURT PROCESSING

Although case processing procedures are not uniform across courts with juvenile jurisdiction, cases generally proceed along a version of the following path. Cases referred to juvenile courts are screened by an intake department.[1] The intake officer (or the prosecutor) may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency or to resolve the matter informally. These informal dispositions could include a voluntary referral to a social agency for services, informal probation, or the payment of fines or some form of restitution. (Information on informally handled cases can be found in Chapter 3 of this report.)

However, intake may decide the case should be handled formally. In these instances a petition is filed requesting an adjudicatory or waiver hearing and the case is placed on the court calendar. For various reasons a small number of petitions are dismissed before the adjudicatory or waiver hearing is actually held. If an adjudication hearing is held, the case can be dismissed or continued in contemplation of dismissal with recommendations given that some actions be taken

[1] In some states intake screening is a court function. In others it is performed by a state department of social services or the prosecutor's office.

(e.g., paying restitution or voluntarily attending a drug counselling program) prior to the final adjudication decision. On the other hand, the youth may be adjudicated (judged) a delinquent or status offender and the case then would proceed to a disposition hearing. During the disposition phase of court processing, the judge, generally after reviewing a predisposition report, determines the most appropriate sanction. The range of options available to courts varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but could include commitment to an institution for delinquents; placement in a group or foster home, or other residential facility; probation; referral to an outside agency, day treatment or mental health program; or imposition of a fine, community service or restitution order. If a waiver hearing is requested instead of an adjudicatory hearing, the juvenile court judge is asked to decide whether or not the case should be waived to a criminal court for prosecution. In most instances in which the waiver request is denied, the case is scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing.

A youth may be placed in a secure detention facility at various points in the progression of a case through the juvenile justice system. Detention practices vary from state to state and from court to court. Law enforcement agencies might detain juveniles in jails or lock-ups, court intake officials may order detention, and a judicial decision to detain or continue detention may occur before or after adjudication or disposition. This report assesses only those secure detentions that occur in a restrictive facility under court authority while the youth is being processed by the court. Therefore, secure detentions by law enforcement prior to referral to court intake and those detentions that occur after the disposition of the case (e.g., temporary holding of a youth in a detention facility while awaiting availability of a court ordered placement) are not included in the discussion that follows.

DETENTION

Youth in 34% of all formally processed delinquency cases disposed in 1985 were held in a secure detention facility at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition (Figure 3). Youth charged with a property offense were the least likely to be securely detained. While 38% of the youth in each of the other three offense categories were held in a secure facility, only 30% of property offenders were securely detained. Even though property offenses were the least likely to be detained, the high volume of such cases within the courts resulted in the finding that half of the 181,000 delinquent youth held in secure detention in 1985 were charged with a property offense (Figure 4).

DISPOSITION

Two percent of all petitioned and formally processed delinquency cases disposed in 1985 were waived to criminal court (Figure 5). The youth was adjudicated delinquent by the court in 64% of all formally processed delinquency cases. Eighteen percent of all petitioned delinquency cases resulted in the youth being placed out of the home and 37% were placed on formal probation. Looking at this in another way, 57% of adjudicated delinquents were placed on formal probation and 29% were placed out of the home in a residential facility. A disposition was ordered in another 10% of adjudicated cases which required the youth to pay restitution or a fine, to participate in some form of community service or to enter a treatment or counselling program. Finally, in a small number of cases the youth was adjudicated but was then released. In all, 57% of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1985 resulted in either a waiver to criminal court, an out-of-home placement or a formal probation order.

The profile of dispositions received varied with the nature of the offense (Figure 6). Person offense cases were the most likely to be waived to criminal court; 3% of person offense cases were waived, compared to 2% of property offense cases, 1% of drug law violation cases and less than 1% of public order offense cases. However, even though youth charged with a person offense were the most likely to be waived, they were involved in only one-third of the waivers in 1985. Most youth

waived to criminal court were charged with a property offense (Figure 7). The youth was charged with a person offense in 32% and with a drug law violation in 5% of all waived cases.

Person offense cases were the least likely to be adjudicated. Approximately two-thirds of all petitioned property, drug and public order offense cases were adjudicated in 1985, compared to 58% of petitioned person offense cases (Figure 6). Youth most likely to be placed out of the home by the court were those charged with a public order offense; an out-of-home placement occurred in nearly one-fourth of all such cases. This higher rate of placement may be explained by the fact that this offense category includes escapes from institutions, probation and parole violations. In comparison, about one-fifth of all person, property and drug law violation cases resulted in an out-of-home placement. Most youth placed out of the home in 1985 were charged with a property offense. Fifty-one percent of delinquent youth placed out of the home were charged with a property offense, while 25% were charged with a public order offense, 18% with a person offense and only 6% with a drug law violation (Figure 8).

In each of the four general delinquency offense groups, probation was the most common disposition. Forty-three percent of all formally processed drug offense cases resulted in an order of probation, compared to 39% of property, 33% of public order and 32% of person offense cases (Figure 6). Once again, property offenders made up the largest group of youth on probation. Fifty-eight percent of youth placed on probation in 1985 were charged with a property offense (Figure 9).

AGE AT REFERRAL

Fifty-three percent of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1985 involved youth who were below the age of 16 at the time of referral (Figure 10). Youth below the age of 16 were involved in over half of the person and property cases handled in 1985, but only one-third of the drug law violations. The offense profiles of delinquency cases involving youth referred before or after their sixteenth birthdays were similar (Figure 11). The majority of referrals in both groups were for a property offense and about one referral in five was for a person offense. The largest difference between the two age groups was found in the proportion of cases charged with a drug law violation. Drug law violations were charged in 4% of all cases of youth who were referred before their sixteenth birthdays, but in 9% of all cases involving older youth.

The delinquency case rate increased continuously with age (Figure 12). For example, the courts processed 31.8 delinquency cases involving youth who were 15 years of age at the time of referral for every 1,000 15-year-old youth at risk in 1985.[2] The case rate for 16-year-olds was 26% higher, and for 17-year-olds 47% higher, than the rate for 15-year-olds. Case rates also increased continuously with age within each of the four general delinquency offense categories with drug law violation case rates showing the sharpest increase in the older age groups (Figure 13).

[2]The upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is defined by statute in each state. In 1985, the upper age of court jurisdiction in three states (Connecticut, New York and North Carolina) was 15, meaning that a youth arrested at age 16 or older would be under the jurisdiction of the criminal court in these states. In eight states (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16. In one state (Wyoming) the upper age of jurisdiction was 18. In all other states the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was 17. Therefore, not all 17-year-olds in the nation were under the original jurisdiction of a juvenile court (e.g., 17-year-olds in New York). The case rates presented in this report control for these variations in youth population at risk of referral to juvenile court.

The use of secure detention in formally processed delinquency cases increased somewhat in the younger age groups (Table 3). However, about one in every three youth above the age of 13 were securely detained.

With the exception of waiver, the dispositional profiles of the younger and older youth were very similar (Figure 14). The probability of waiver was substantially greater for older youth. In 1985, 3% of all formally processed delinquency cases involving youth 16 years of age or older were transferred to a criminal court, compared to less than 0.5% of the cases involving younger youth. The probability of adjudication was comparable for both age groups, as was the probability that the youth would be placed out of the home or on formal probation.

SEX

Between 1984 and 1985 the number of petitioned male delinquency cases increased by nearly 8%, while the volume of female cases increased by nearly 5% (Table 2). Males were involved in 85% of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1985 (Figure 15). The offense profiles of male and female delinquency cases were similar (Figure 16). For both sexes, most referrals were for property offenses. For both sexes, about one referral in five was for a person offense and one in twenty for a drug law violation.

The male delinquency case rate was more than 5 times greater than the female rate, 33.5 compared to 6.3 cases per 1,000 youth at risk (Table 2). Both male and female delinquency case rates increased continuously with age, but male rates increased more sharply in the older age groups (Figure 17). For example, the delinquency case rate for 17-year-old males was 53% greater than the 15-year-old male rate, while the 17-year-old female rate is only 14% greater than the corresponding 15-year-old female rate. Male rates increased with age in each of the four general offense categories. Female rates for drug law violations increased substantially with age; however, in the other three offense categories, female rates either leveled off or declined in the older age groups (Figure 18).

Overall, males charged with a delinquency offense were detained slightly more often than females (Table 4). The largest difference was found in person offense cases. Forty percent of males charged with a person offense were securely detained compared to 31% of females.

Male delinquency cases were more likely to be waived to criminal court than were female cases (Figure 19). In 1985, 2% of all males formally processed for a delinquency offense were transferred to adult court, compared to less than 1% of the female cases. Male cases were also more likely to be adjudicated once petitioned and somewhat more likely to be placed out of the home at disposition. In contrast, one-third of both male and female delinquency cases were placed on formal probation.

RACE

Between 1984 and 1985 the number of petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth increased by nearly 6%, while nonwhite cases increased by more than 10% (Table 2). Whites were involved in 67% of all formally processed delinquency cases in 1985 (Figure 20).[3] White youth were responsible for about two-thirds of all property, drug law violation and public order cases; however, they were involved in only half of all person offense cases. For both racial groups, over half of all

[3]Eighty-one percent of the nation's youth population in 1985 was classified as white by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In both the population and court data, nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.

referrals were for a property offense (Figure 21). Twenty-seven percent of all nonwhite delinquency cases involved a person offense compared to only 13% of white delinquency cases.

The nonwhite delinquency case rate was more than twice the white rate, 35.5 compared to 16.8 cases per 1,000 youth at risk (Table 2). The differences between the white and nonwhite rates decreased with age (Figure 22). While the nonwhite case rates for property, drug law violations and public order cases were about twice the white case rates, the nonwhite rate of person offense cases was more than 4 times the white rate (Figure 23).

Thirty-nine percent of nonwhites and 33% of whites charged with a delinquency offense were securely detained in 1985 (Table 5). Nonwhites were more likely to be detained within each of the four general delinquency offense categories, with the difference being greatest when the youth was charged with a drug law violation.

Delinquency cases involving nonwhites were somewhat more likely to be waived to criminal court than were white cases (Figure 24). In 1985, 3% of all nonwhite cases formally processed for a delinquency offense were transferred to criminal court, compared to 2% of white cases. Slightly less than two-thirds of both white and nonwhite petitioned delinquency cases were adjudicated, with similar proportions being placed out of the home or on formal probation at disposition.

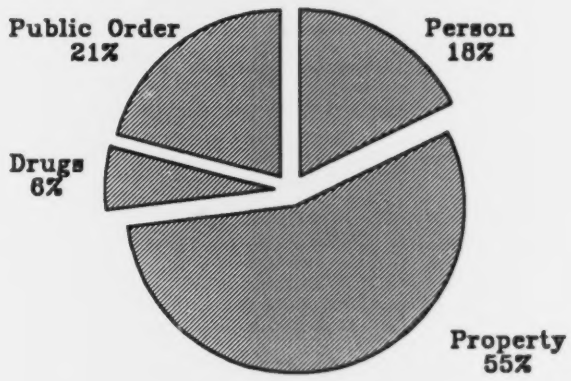
Table 1

Reasons for Referral of Delinquency Cases, 1985

Reason for Referral	Number of Cases	Percent
Index Violent	**48,800**	**9.1**
Criminal Homicide	1,100	0.2
Forcible Rape	3,200	0.6
Robbery	21,500	4.0
Aggravated Assault	23,000	4.3
Index Property	**227,600**	**42.6**
Burglary	89,000	16.7
Larceny-Theft	113,500	21.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	21,700	4.1
Arson	3,400	0.6
Nonindex Delinquency	**257,600**	**48.2**
Simple Assault	37,400	7.0
Stolen Property Offenses	14,100	2.6
Trespassing	16,000	3.0
Vandalism	28,800	5.4
Weapons Offenses	9,000	1.7
Other Sex Offenses	11,400	2.1
Drug Law Violations	33,200	6.2
Obstruction of Justice	49,600	9.3
Liquor Law Violations	5,800	1.1
Disorderly Conduct	12,000	2.2
Other Delinquent Acts	40,300	7.6
Total Delinquency	**534,000**	**100.0**

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Figure 1
Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases, 1985



Total Cases: 534,000

Table 2

Delinquency Cases and Rates, 1984-1985

	Number of Cases (in thousands)			Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Delinquency	498	534	7.2	18.7	20.2	8.4
Person	85	95	12.3	3.2	3.6	13.6
Property	279	295	5.5	10.5	11.2	6.7
Drugs	28	33	20.1	1.0	1.3	21.6
Public Order	106	111	4.5	4.0	4.2	5.7
Male	421	454	7.7	30.8	33.5	8.8
Female	77	80	4.7	5.9	6.3	6.0
White	340	360	5.9	15.6	16.8	7.5
Nonwhite	158	174	10.1	32.4	35.5	9.7

Figure 2
Source of Referral
of Delinquency Cases, 1985

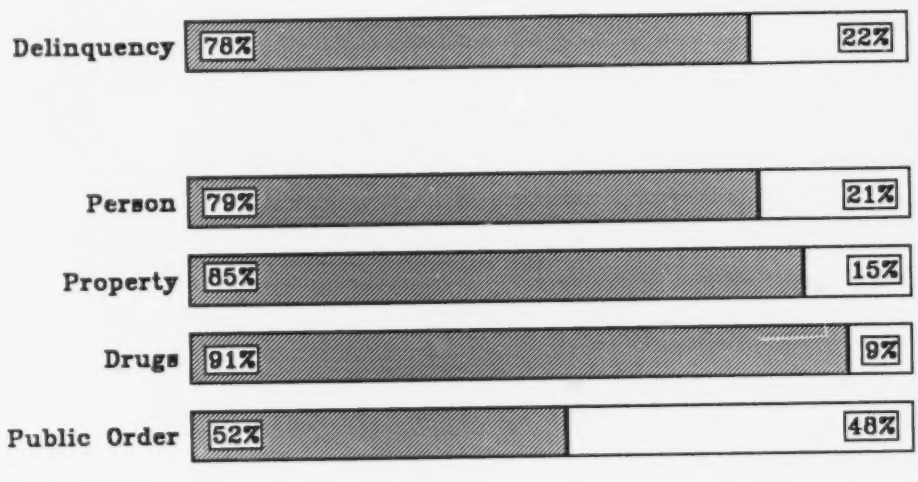


Figure 3
Use of Secure Detention
in Delinquency Cases, 1985

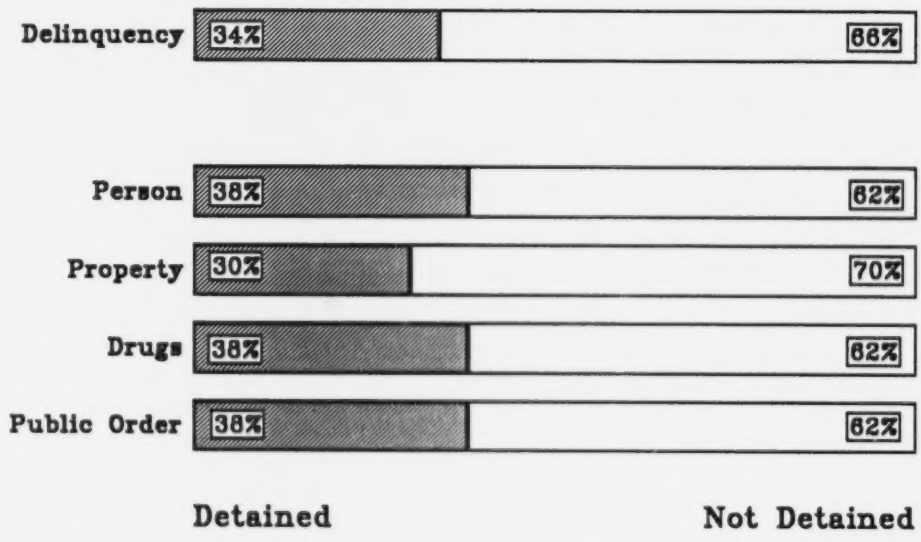
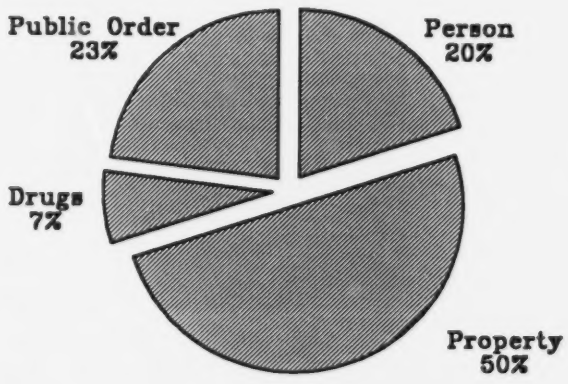


Figure 4
Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases
Securely Detained, 1985



Total Detentions: 161,000

Figure 5
Dispositions of Delinquency Cases, 1985

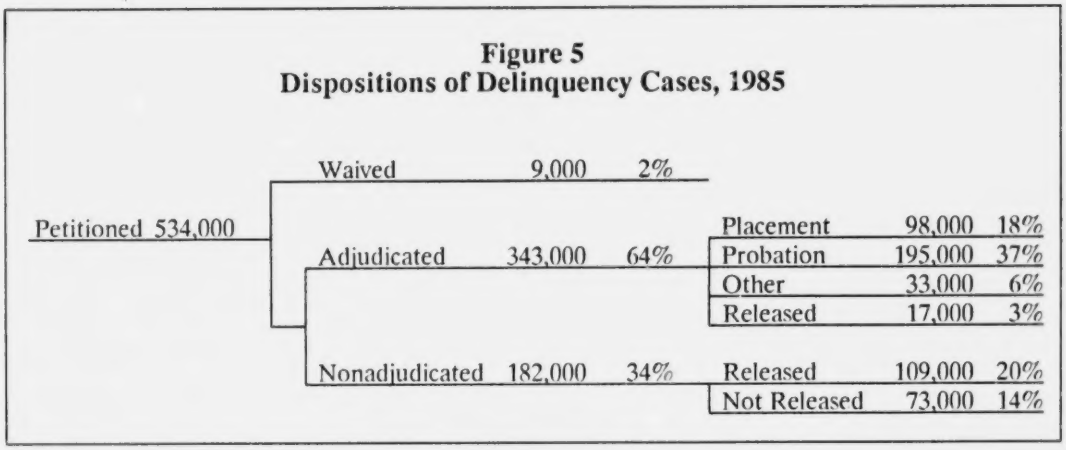


Figure 6
Dispositions of Delinquency Cases Within Offense Categories, 1985

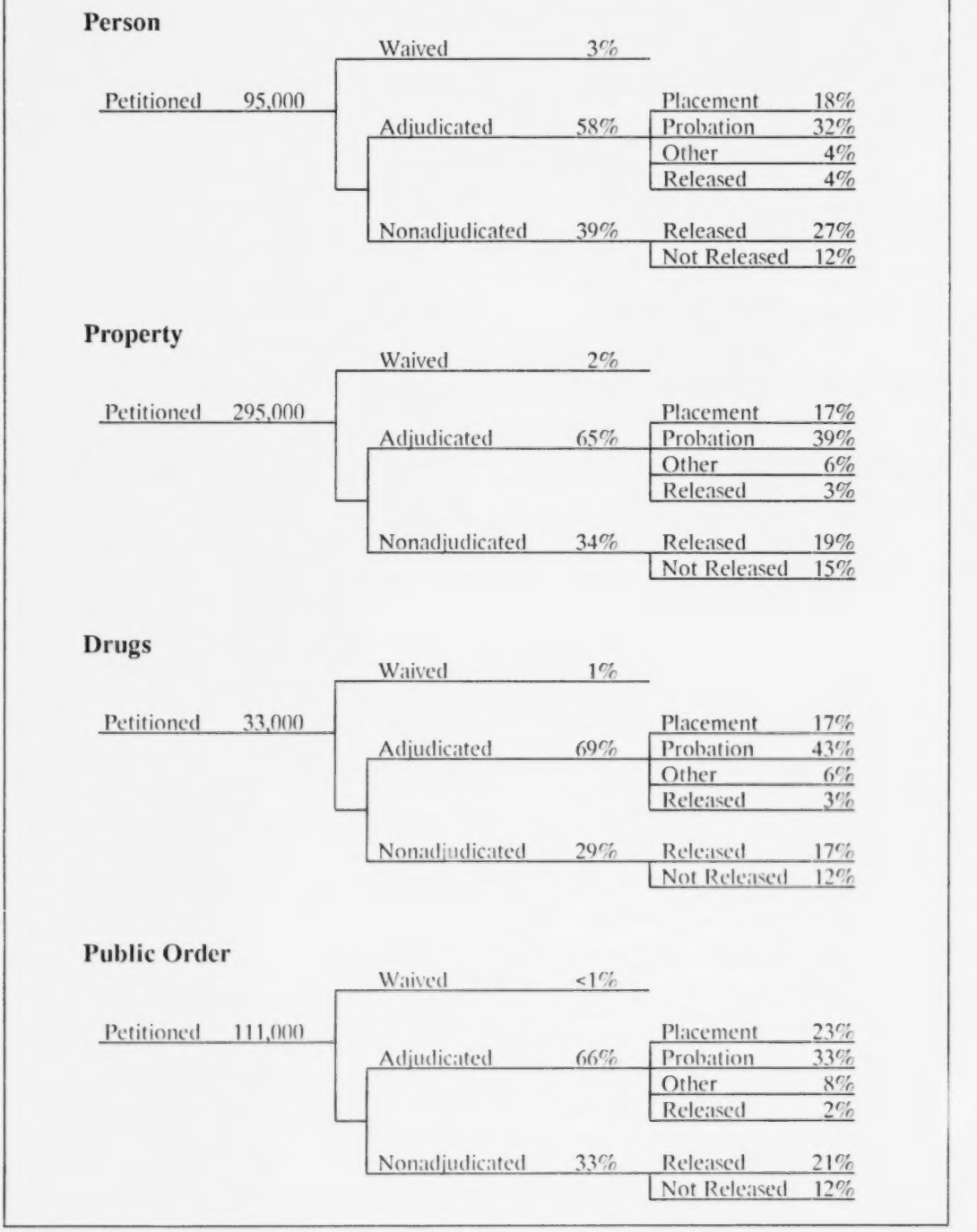


Figure 7
Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases
Waived to Criminal Court, 1985

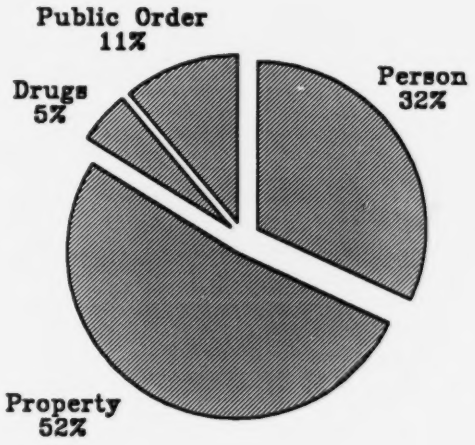


Figure 8
Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases
Placed Out of Home, 1985

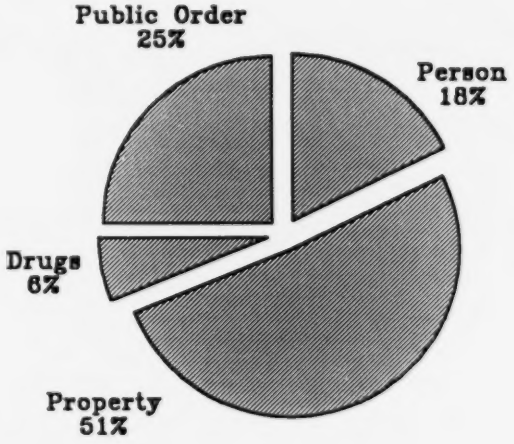


Figure 9
Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Placed on Formal Probation, 1985

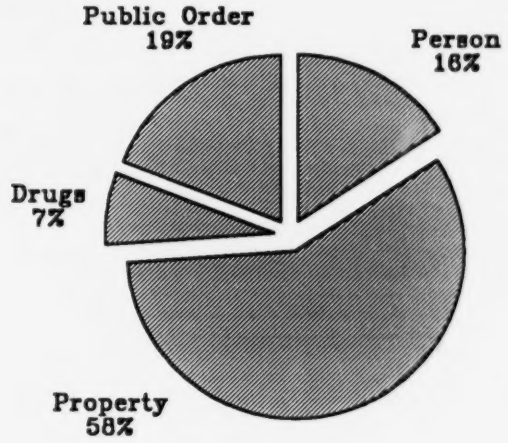


Figure 10
Offense Characteristics of Delinquency Cases
by Age at Referral, 1985

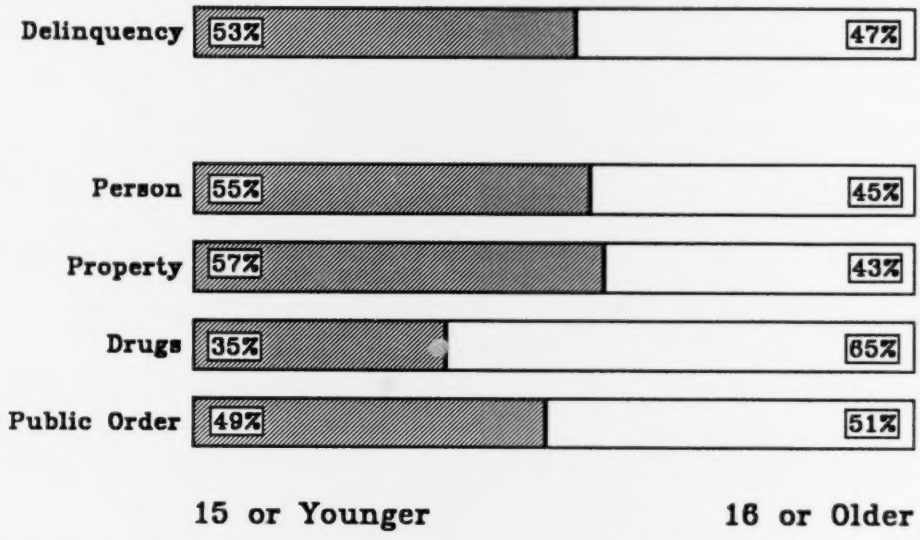


Figure 11
Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral
and Offense Characteristics, 1985

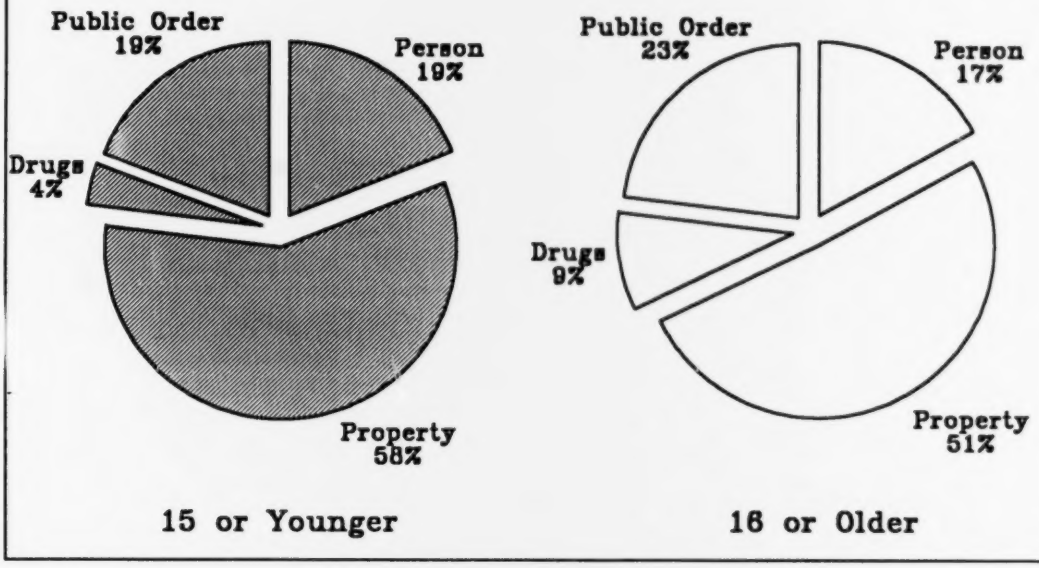


Figure 12
Delinquency Case Rates Within Age Groups, 1985

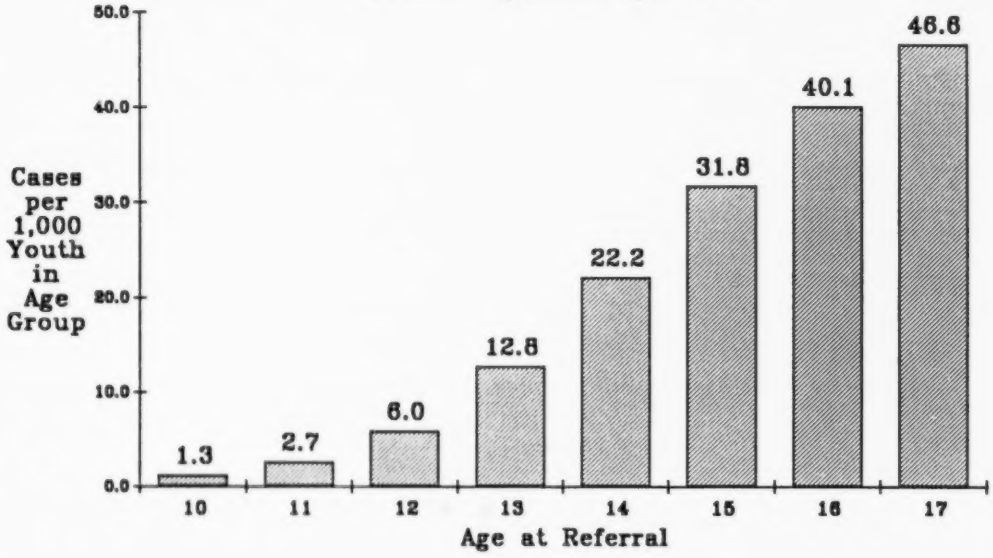


Figure 13
Delinquency Case Rates Within Age Groups and Offense Categories, 1985

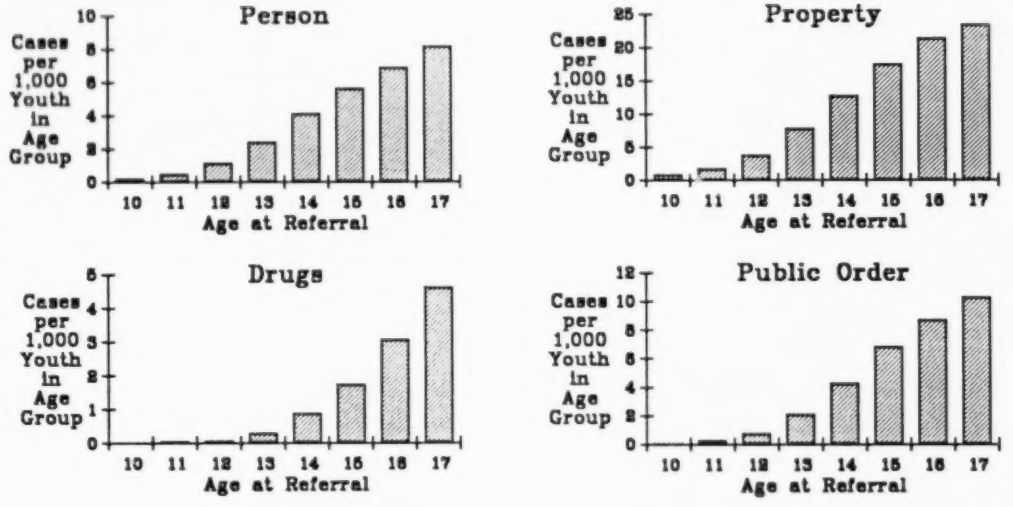


Table 3

Variation in the Use of Secure Detention in Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1985
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delinquency	15	19	25	29	34	36	37	35
Person	18	23	28	33	37	39	43	42
Property	13	16	22	26	30	33	33	32
Drugs	*	*	30	31	37	40	39	38
Public Order	20	28	32	38	42	41	39	35

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Figure 14
Dispositions of Delinquency Cases by Age at Referral, 1985

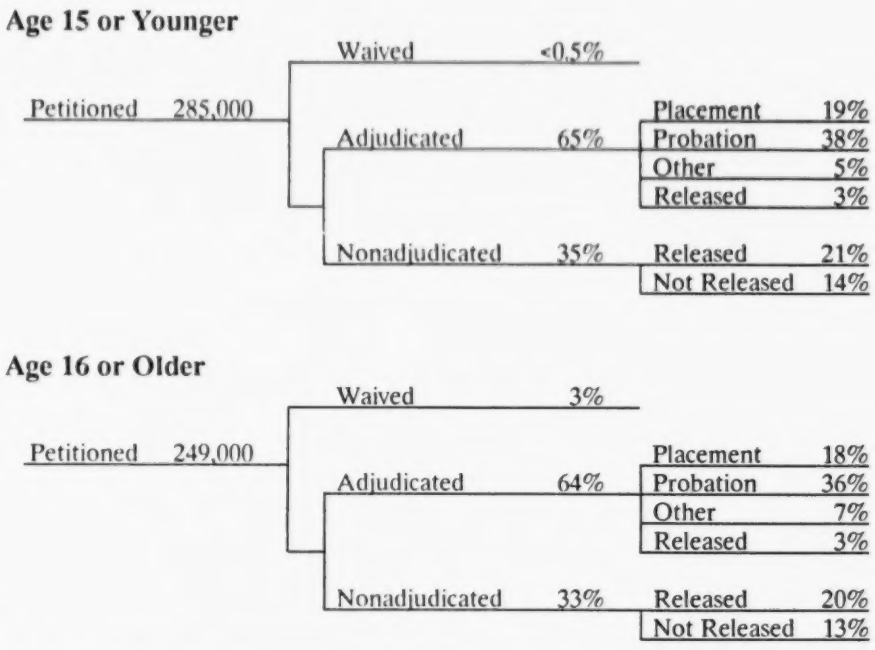


Figure 15
Offense Characteristics
of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1985

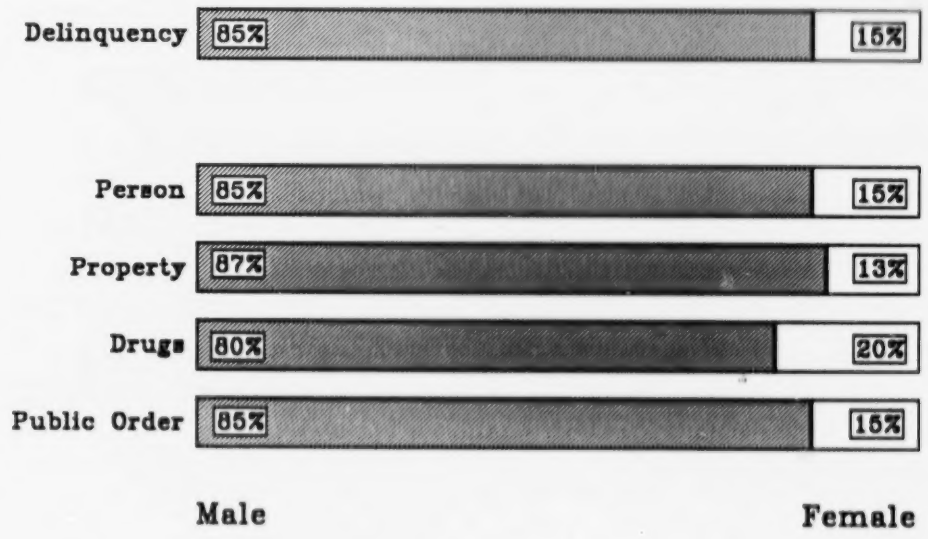


Figure 16
Offense Characteristics
of Male and Female Delinquency Cases, 1985

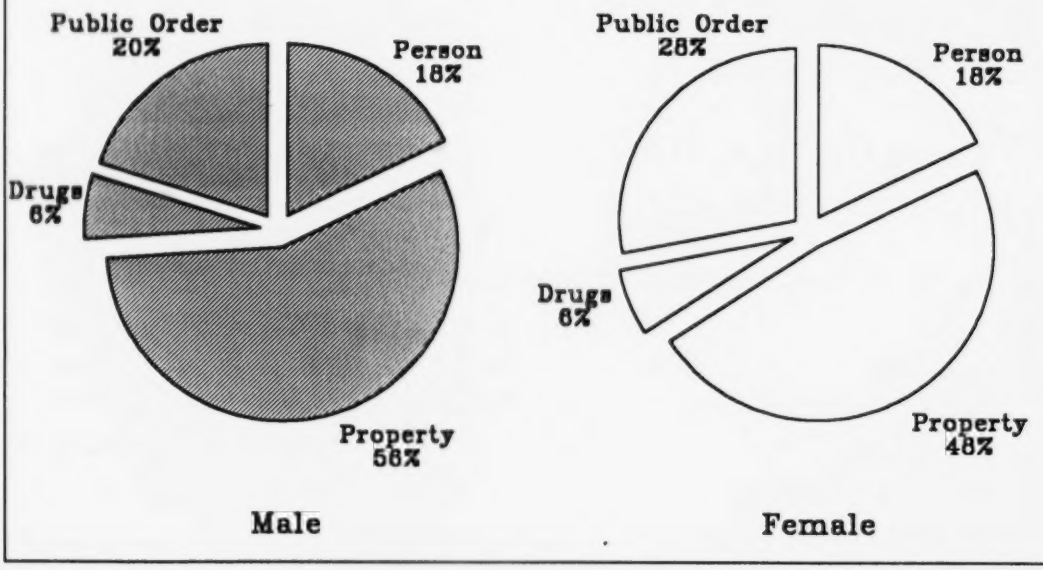


Figure 17
Delinquency Case Rates by Sex Within Age Groups, 1985

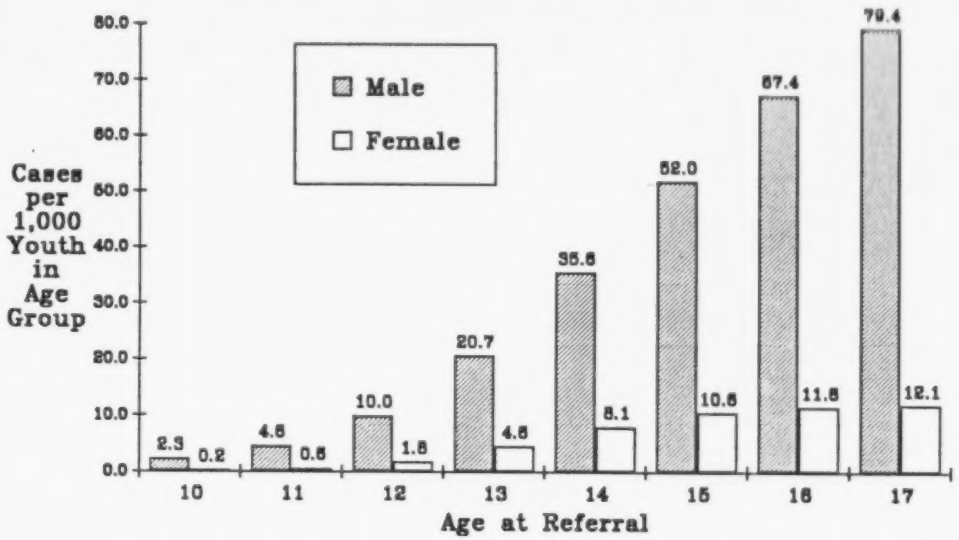


Figure 18
Delinquency Case Rates by Sex Within Age Groups and Offense Categories, 1985

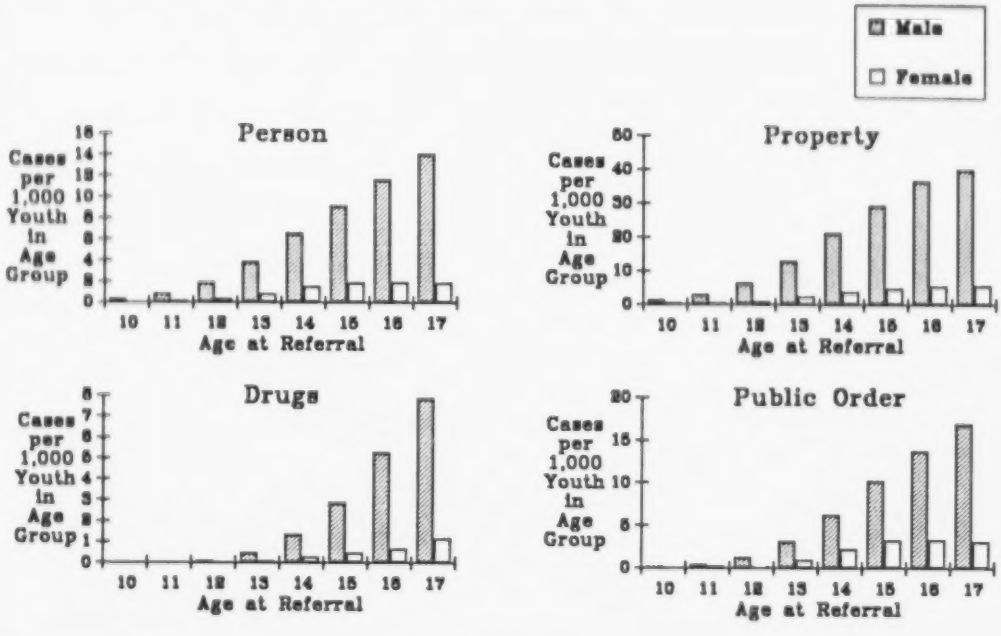


Table 4

Variation in the Use of Secure Detention in Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1985
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Male	Female
Delinquency	34	31
Person	40	31
Property	31	26
Drugs	38	35
Public Order	38	40

Figure 19
Dispositions of Delinquency Cases by Sex, 1985

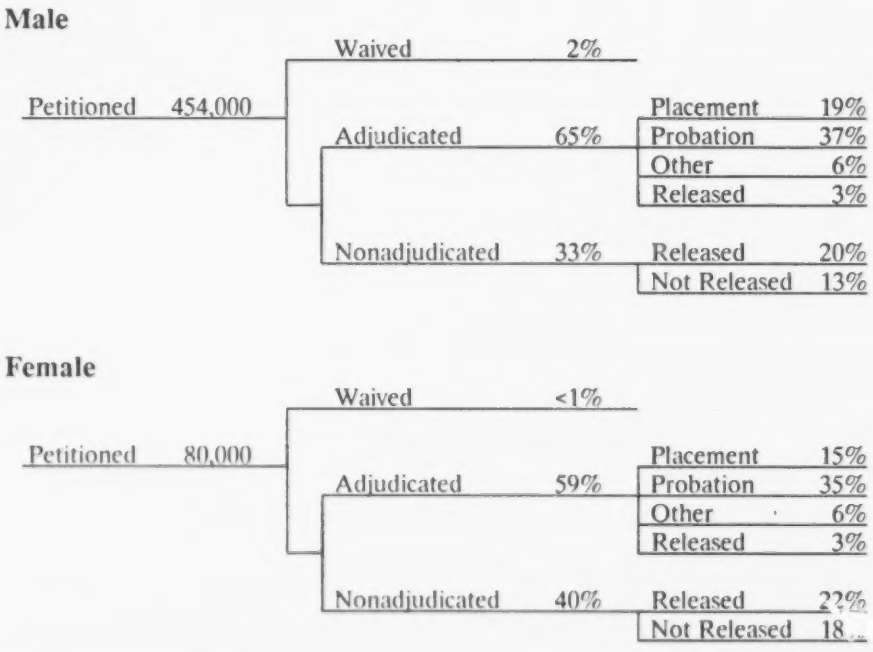


Figure 20
Offense Characteristics
of Deliquency Cases by Race, 1985

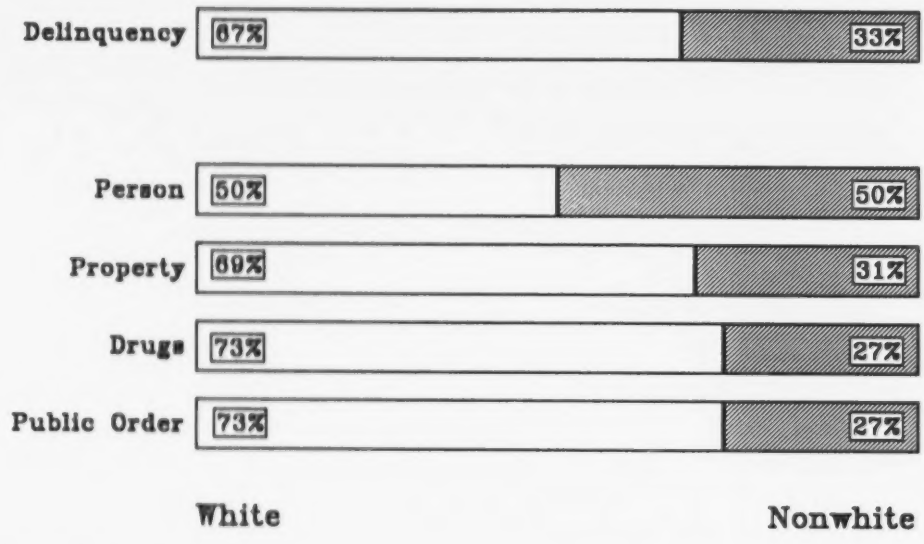


Figure 21
Offense Characteristics
of White and Nonwhite Delinquency Cases, 1985

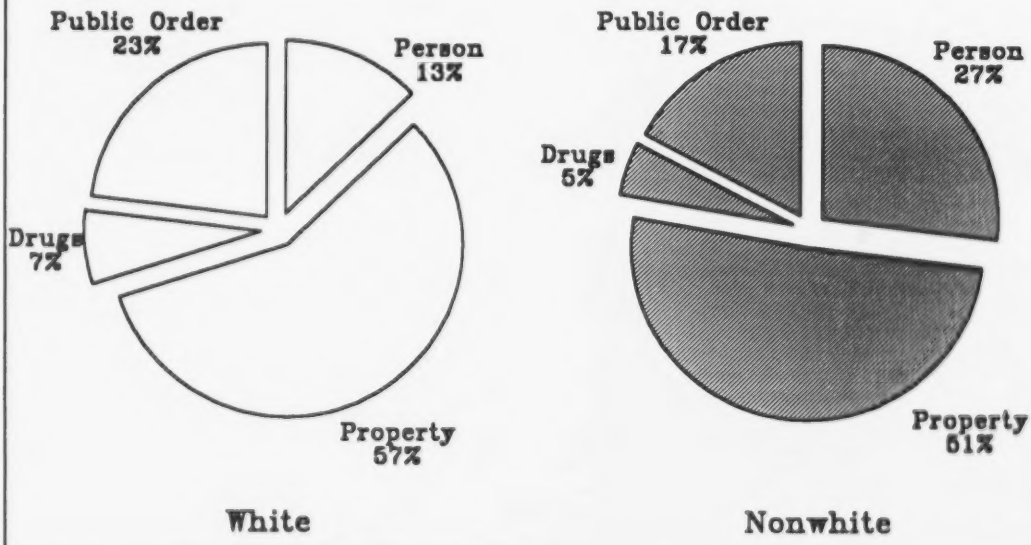


Figure 22
Delinquency Case Rates by Race Within Age Groups, 1985

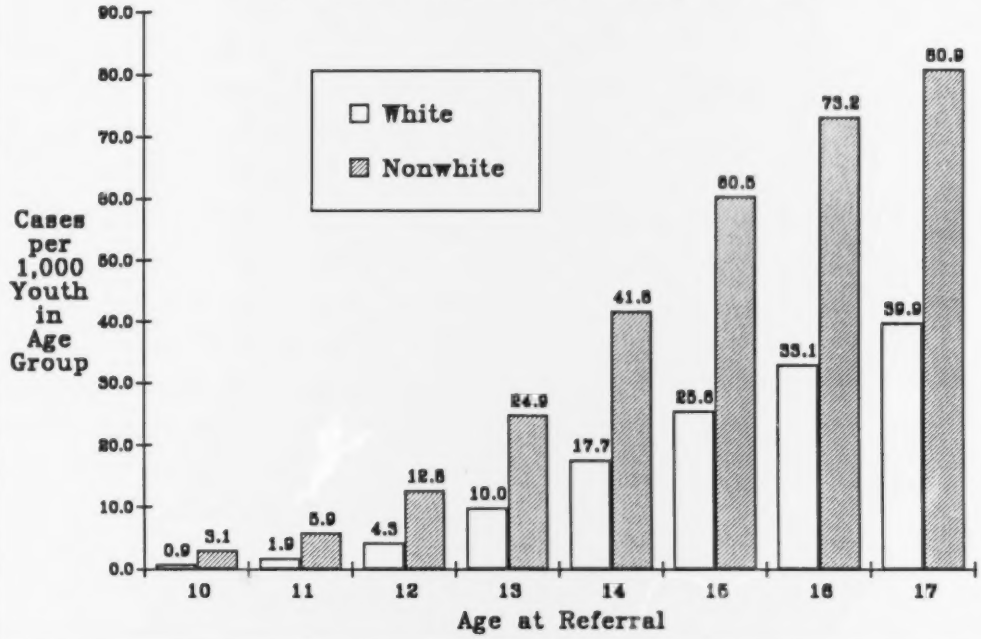


Figure 23
Delinquency Case Rates by Race Within Age Groups and Offense Categories, 1985

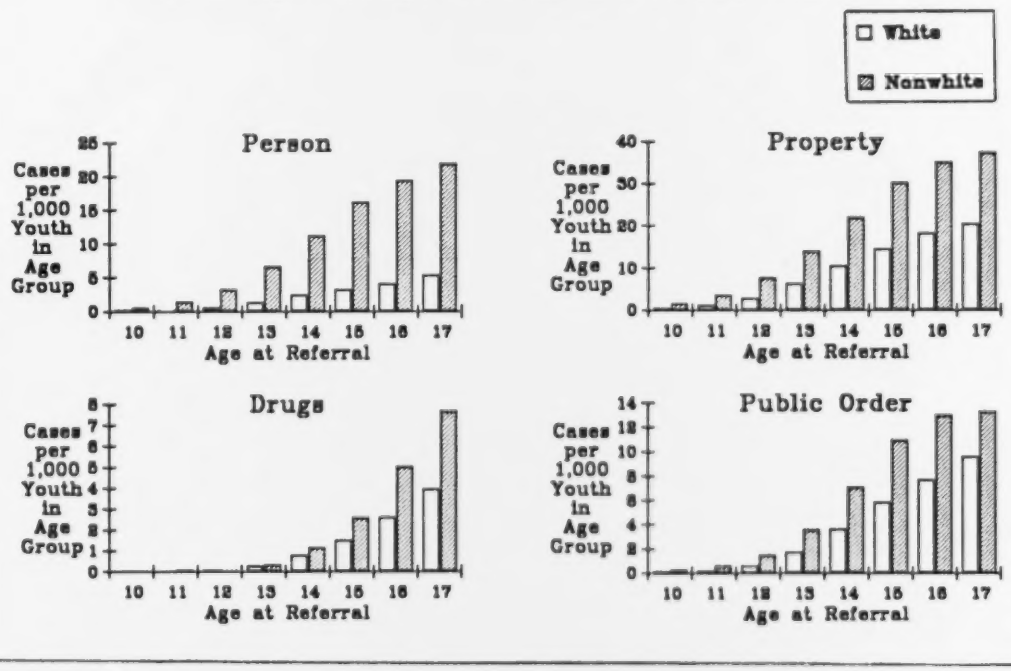
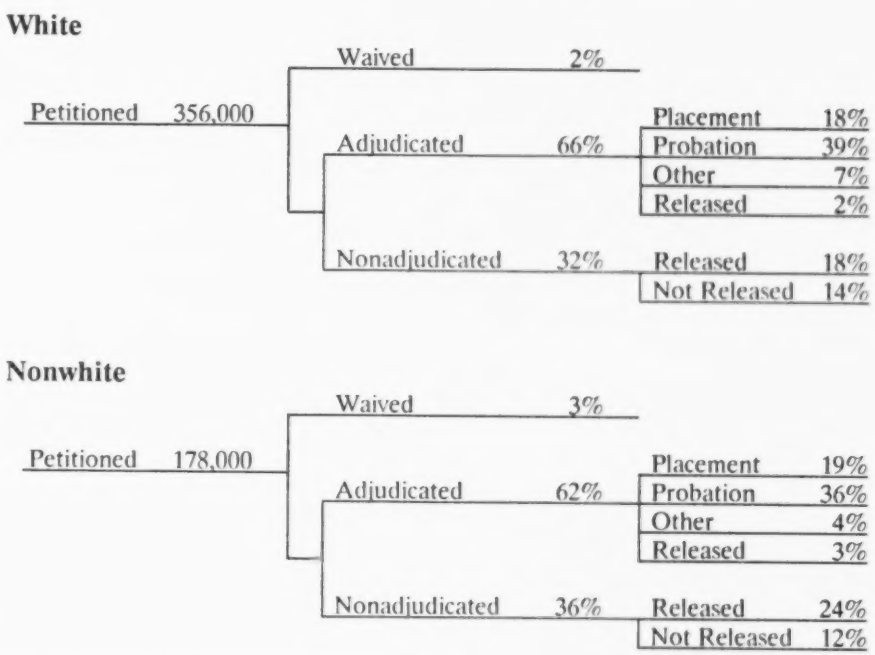


Table 5

Variation in the Use of Secure Detention in Delinquency Cases by Race, 1985
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	White	Nonwhite
Delinquency	33	39
Person	38	42
Property	30	35
Drugs	36	49
Public Order	38	43

Figure 24
Dispositions of Delinquency Cases by Race, 1985



CHAPTER 2: NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF PETITIONED STATUS OFFENSE CASES, 1985

COUNTS AND TRENDS

A status offense is an act or conduct which is an offense only when committed by a juvenile. In 1985 courts with juvenile jurisdiction petitioned and formally disposed an estimated 88,000 status offense cases (Figure 25). The courts in 1985 handled approximately equal numbers of runaway, truancy, ungovernable and status liquor law violation cases.[4] Between 1984 and 1985 the number of status offense cases formally handled by the courts increased by 11% (Table 6). Increases were experienced in all offense categories, with the number of runaway cases increasing by 3%, truancy cases by 7%, ungovernable cases by 16%, and status liquor law violations cases by 9%.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL

Law enforcement agencies were the primary source of referral for status liquor law violation cases in 1985, while they referred no more than one-quarter of the runaway, truancy and ungovernable cases (Figure 26). Ninety-one percent of status liquor law violations were referred by law enforcement agencies, compared to 25% of runaway cases, 21% of truancy cases and 12% of ungovernable cases.

DETENTION

Youth in 18% of all formally processed status offense cases disposed in 1985 were held in a secure detention facility at some point between referral to court intake and case disposition (Figure 27). A runaway was the most likely status offender to be securely detained; secure detention was used in one-third of all runaway cases. In comparison, 2 of every 10 youth charged with ungovernability and 1 of every 10 youth charged with truancy or status liquor law violation were securely detained. Along with being the most likely to be detained, runaways also accounted for the largest group of status offenders detained in 1985. Of the 16,000 youth charged with a status offense and securely detained, 37% were charged with running away from home (Figure 28).

DISPOSITION

The youth was adjudicated a status offender by the court in 60% of the petitioned status offense cases in 1985 (Figure 29). Twenty-eight percent of all petitioned status offense cases were placed on probation and 13% were placed out of the home. In terms of adjudicated status offense cases, nearly half were placed on probation, while nearly one-quarter were placed out of the home in a residential facility. Another one-quarter of adjudicated youth were required to pay restitution or a fine or to enter a treatment or counselling program.

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[4]Some courts do not provide in their automated case records sufficient detail on the nature of the status offense involved in a referral to confidently group a case into one of the four major reporting categories. For example, some systems use a general status offense category *Behavior Injurious to Self*, which includes running away, truancy and ungovernability. Some use codes which represent a combination of individual status offense categories, such as the code *Truant from Home or School*. In order to present the best description of the demographic and dispositional characteristics of individual status offense case types, ambiguous status offense cases were coded into the reporting category *Other* (which could also have been labeled *Unspecified*). Therefore, this reporting category combines those status offenses that do not belong in the four major status offense categories used in this report with some unknown number of runaway, truancy, ungovernable and status liquor law violation cases.

The profile of dispositions received by an adjudicated status offender was dependent on the nature of the alleged offense (Figure 30). Adjudication was most common in ungovernable cases and least common in runaway cases. The lower rate of adjudication in runaway cases may be because many courts return a runaway youth to his or her home jurisdiction for adjudication and disposition. In such cases the youth was not adjudicated by the original court, but released with the understanding that the case would be filed in the home jurisdiction. Out-of-home placement was most likely for youth charged with ungovernability and least common for status liquor law violations. Of those status offenders placed out of the home, 36% were charged with ungovernability, 28% with running away from home, 22% for truancy and only 6% for a status liquor law violation (Figure 31). An order of formal probation was most likely in truancy and ungovernable cases. Overall, one-third of status offenders adjudicated and placed on probation were charged with truancy and one-quarter with ungovernability (Figure 32). Finally, unlike the other status offense cases, a large percentage of adjudicated liquor law violations resulted in a fine or an order to enter a treatment or counselling program (Figure 30).

AGE AT REFERRAL

Two-thirds of all formally processed status offense cases in 1985 involved youth who were below the age of 16 at the time of referral (Figure 33). Youth below the age of 16 were involved in 75% of all runaway cases, 93% of all truancy cases and 76% of all ungovernable cases, but only 25% of all status liquor law violations. The profiles of status offenses found in cases involving youth referred before or after their sixteenth birthdays were different (Figure 34). The largest difference between the two age groups was found in their involvement in status liquor law violations. A status liquor law violation was charged in 50% of all the status offense referrals involving youth sixteen years of age or older and in only 8% of the cases involving younger youth. For the younger youth truancy was the most common status offense, while it was the least common for the older youth.

Status offense case rates peaked at age 15 and decreased marginally in the older age groups (Figure 35). But, among the individual offense categories, the patterns were very different (Figure 36). Runaway, truancy and ungovernable case rates all peaked at age 15 and decreased substantially by age 17. In contrast, status liquor law violation case rates increased continuously with age. In fact, while the rates of running away, truancy and ungovernable cases decreased an average of 76% between age 15 and age 17, status liquor law violation rates increased by 334%.

Overall, the use of secure detention in formally processed status offense cases showed no consistent pattern of change across age groups (Table 7). This was also true within the individual status offense categories.

The dispositional profiles of status offenders age 15 or younger and those age 16 or older were very different, reflecting to a great extent the substantial involvement of the older youth in status liquor law offenses (Figure 37). While the probability of adjudication was comparable for both age groups, the probability that the youth would be placed out of the home was far greater for the younger group. Compared to the older group, a larger proportion of the younger youth were placed on formal probation. In contrast, substantially more of the older group were ordered to pay fines or to enter a treatment or counselling program, clearly related to their high involvement in status liquor offenses.

SEX

Between 1984 and 1985 the number of petitioned male status offense cases increased by more than 12%, while female cases increased by 9% (Table 6). In 1985, males were involved in 57%

of all petitioned and formally processed status offense cases (Figure 38). There were, however, wide variations within the individual offense categories. Males were involved in 74% of status liquor law violation cases, 55% of truancy and 51% of ungovernable cases. On the other hand, 63% of the runaways formally processed by the juvenile courts in 1985 were female. The offense profiles of male and female status offense cases reflect the high male involvement in liquor law violations and the high female involvement in runaway cases (Figure 39). Runaway cases accounted for 29% of all female status offense cases, compared to only 13% of male cases. In contrast, a liquor law violation was charged in 29% of male status offense cases, compared to only 14% of female cases.

Status offense case rates for males increased almost continuously with age, with only a slight decline between ages 15 and 16 (Figure 40). Female rates, however, peaked at age 15 and declined substantially thereafter. These apparently different patterns of male and female status offense case rates were not found, however, within the individual offense categories (Figure 41). For both males and females, runaway, truancy and ungovernable case rates peaked at age 15 and declined markedly in the older age groups. Similarly, for both male and females, the case rates within the status liquor category increased dramatically with age, especially in the older age groups. Within the status liquor category, the male 17-year-old rate was 5 times the rate for 15-year-olds, while the female difference was nearly a factor of 3. In other words, the variation between the overall status offense case rate distributions for males and females reflects more their uneven involvement in the various individual offense categories than a difference in the age-related pattern of status offense referrals.

Females charged with a status offense were detained slightly more often than males (Table 8). But, once again, this reflects their differential involvement in the various offense categories. Within each of the individual offense categories, males and females were detained at a similar rate. For both sexes, one-third of runaway, one-fifth of ungovernable and one-tenth of status liquor and truancy cases were detained. The greater detention of female status offenders, overall, is the result of their greater involvement in runaway cases which were detained at a high rate.

Male and female status offense cases were equally likely to be adjudicated once petitioned (Figure 42). Female status offense cases were somewhat more likely to be placed out of the home or on probation at disposition; males were less likely to receive these more severe dispositions because of their greater involvement in status liquor law violations which tended to receive the less severe dispositions.

RACE

Between 1984 and 1985 the number of petitioned status offense cases involving nonwhite youth increased by nearly 8%, while white cases increased by more than 11% (Table 6). Whites were involved in 83% of all formally processed status offense cases in 1985 (Figure 43).[5] White youth were involved in 80% of all runaway, 79% of all truancy, 78% of all ungovernable and 95% of status liquor law violations. This disproportional involvement of white youth in status liquor law violation cases is reflected in the offense profiles of white and nonwhite cases (Figure 44). Compared to white cases, nonwhite status offense caseloads were comprised of greater proportions of runaway, truancy and ungovernable cases primarily because of their extremely low proportion of status liquor law violations.

The status offense case rate for whites was greater than the nonwhite rate, 3.4 compared to 2.8 cases per 1,000 youth at risk (Table 6). However, the nonwhite rates were greater than white

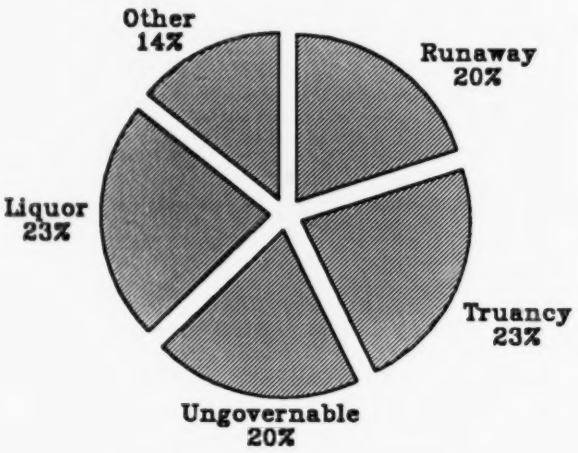
[5]Eighty-one percent of the nation's youth population in 1985 was classified as white by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In both the population and court data, nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.

rates in the younger age groups (Figure 45). For nonwhites the overall status offense case rates peaked at age 15 and dropped substantially thereafter. The white rates also peaked at age 15, but there was relatively little decline in the older age groups. The characteristics of these overall case rate distributions can be more easily understood by examining the individual offense distributions (Figure 46). Within the runaway, truancy and ungovernable caseloads, both white and nonwhite rates peaked at age 15 and dropped substantially thereafter, with the nonwhite rates generally higher across the age range. For both whites and nonwhites the rate of status liquor law violation cases increased continuously with age, but unlike the other offense distributions the white rate was substantially greater at each age. For example, the white rate for 17-year-olds was nearly 5 times greater than the nonwhite rate. Therefore, the sharp decline in the overall case rates for nonwhites and the leveling of the white rates can be attributed to the differential involvement of whites and nonwhites in the courts' status liquor law violation caseload.

Twenty-one percent of nonwhites and 17% of whites charged with a status offense were securely detained in 1985 (Table 9). Nonwhites were more likely than whites to be detained when charged with running away or status liquor law violations.

White and nonwhite youth charged with a status offense were equally likely to be adjudicated and, once adjudicated, to be placed out of the home (Figure 47). However, a far greater proportion of nonwhite youth were placed on probation following adjudication. Once again, this relates to the finding that a large proportion of white status offenders were charged with status liquor law violations which were less likely than the other status offenses to be placed on probation and more likely to be fined or referred to a counselling or treatment program.

Figure 25
Offense Characteristics of Status Offense Cases, 1985



Total Cases: 88,000

Table 6

Status Offense Cases and Rates, 1984-1985

	Number of Cases (in thousands)			Cases per 1,000 Youth at Risk		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Status Offense	79	88	10.8	3.0	3.3	12.1
Runaway	17	17	2.9	0.63	0.65	4.1
Truancy	19	20	6.9	0.71	0.77	8.1
Ungovernable	15	17	15.5	0.56	0.65	16.9
Liquor	18	20	9.4	0.68	0.75	10.7
Male	45	50	12.3	3.3	3.7	13.5
Female	34	37	9.0	2.6	2.9	10.4
White	67	74	11.4	3.0	3.4	13.1
Nonwhite	13	14	7.7	2.6	2.8	7.2

Figure 26
Source of Referral
of Status Offense Cases, 1985

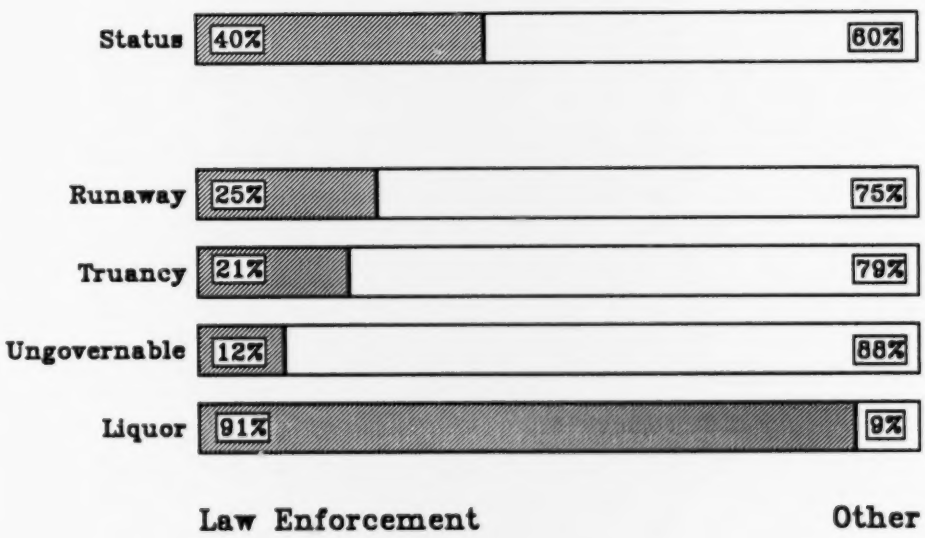


Figure 27
Use of Secure Detention
in Status Offense Cases, 1985

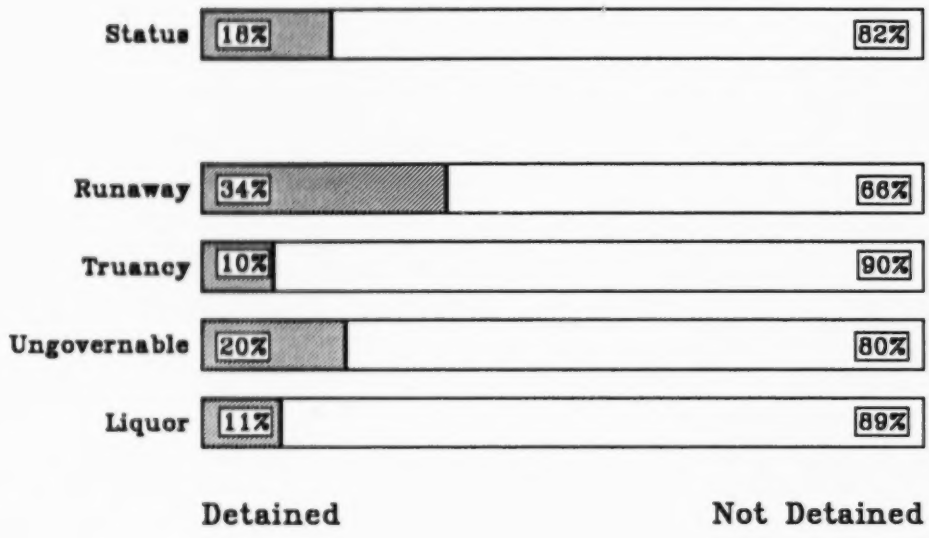
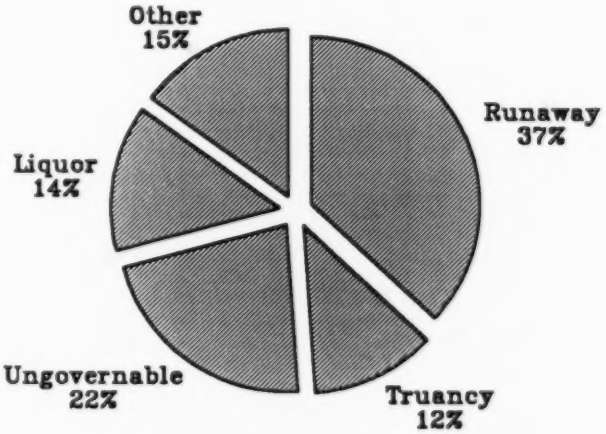


Figure 28
Offense Characteristics
of Status Offense Cases Securely Detained, 1985



Total Detentions: 16,000

Figure 29
Dispositions of Status Offense Cases, 1985

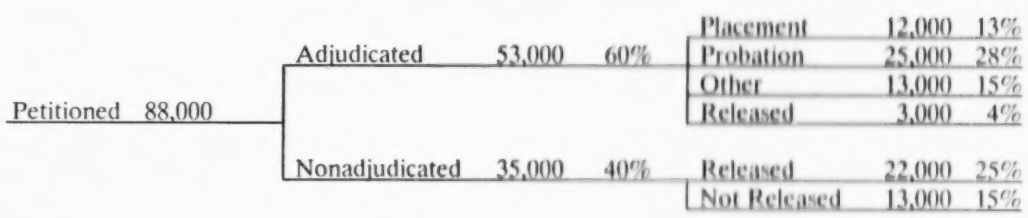


Figure 30
Dispositions of Status Offense Cases Within Offense Categories, 1985

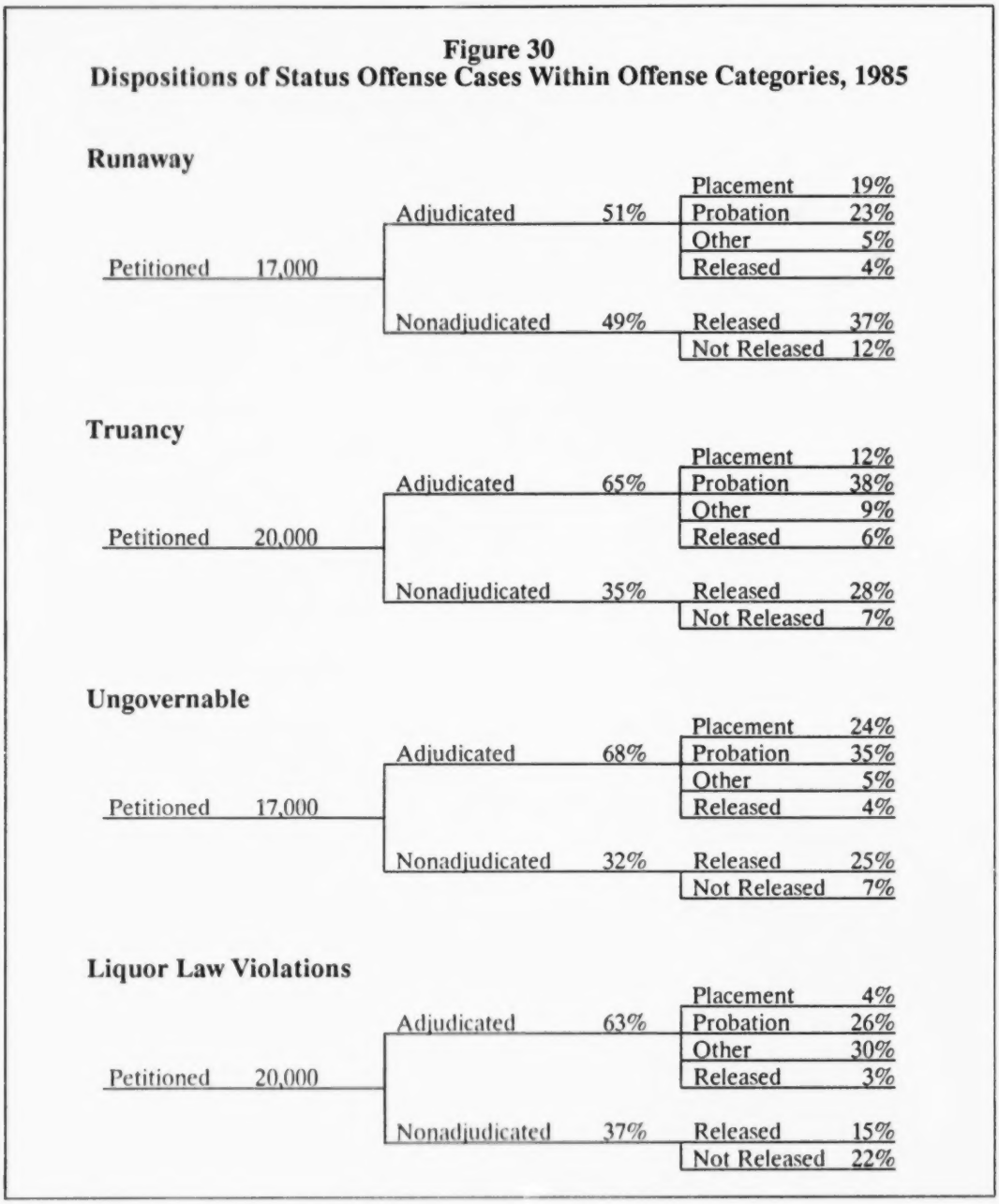


Figure 31
Offense Characteristics of Status Offense Cases
Placed Out of Home, 1985

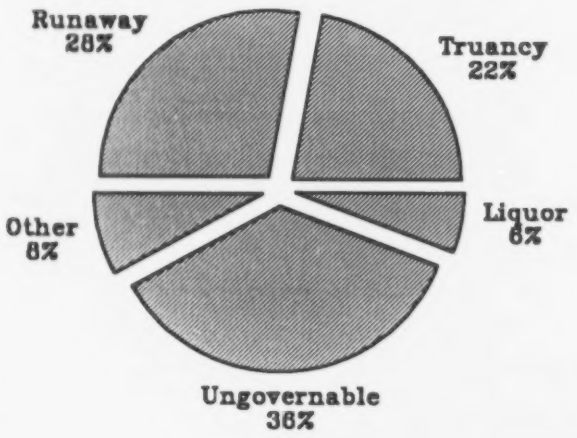


Figure 32
Offense Characteristics of Status Offense Cases
Placed on Formal Probation, 1985

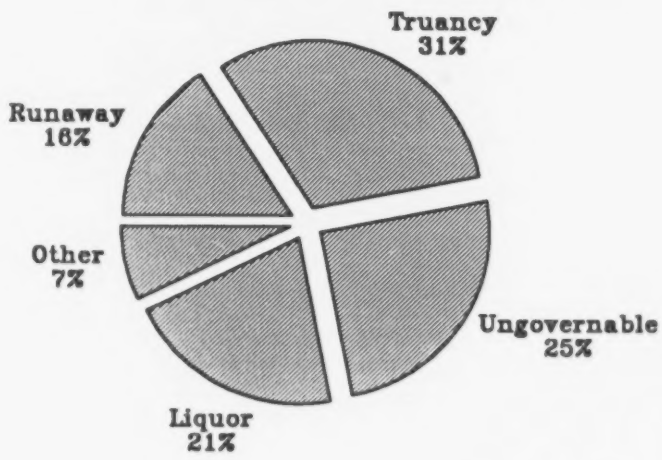


Figure 33
Offense Characteristics
of Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1985

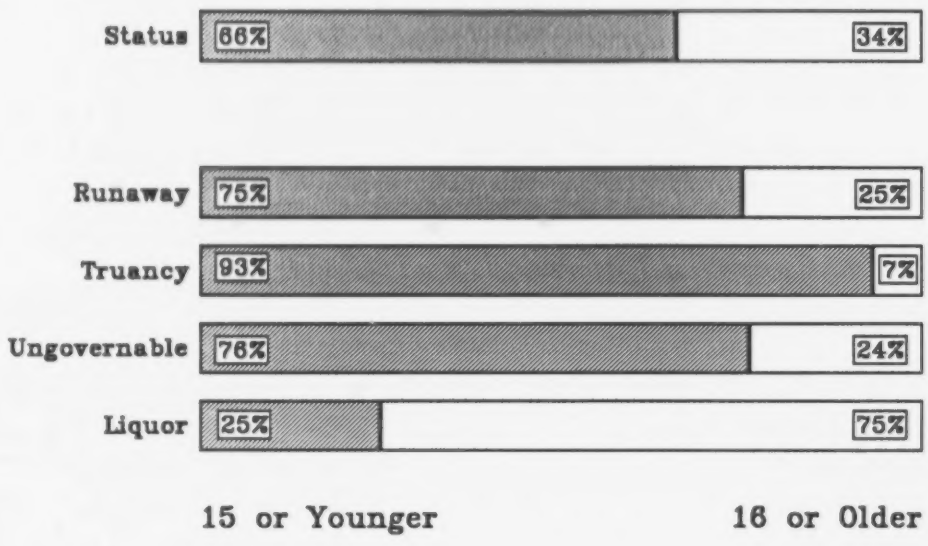


Figure 34
Status Offense Cases
by Age at Referral and Offense Characteristics, 1985

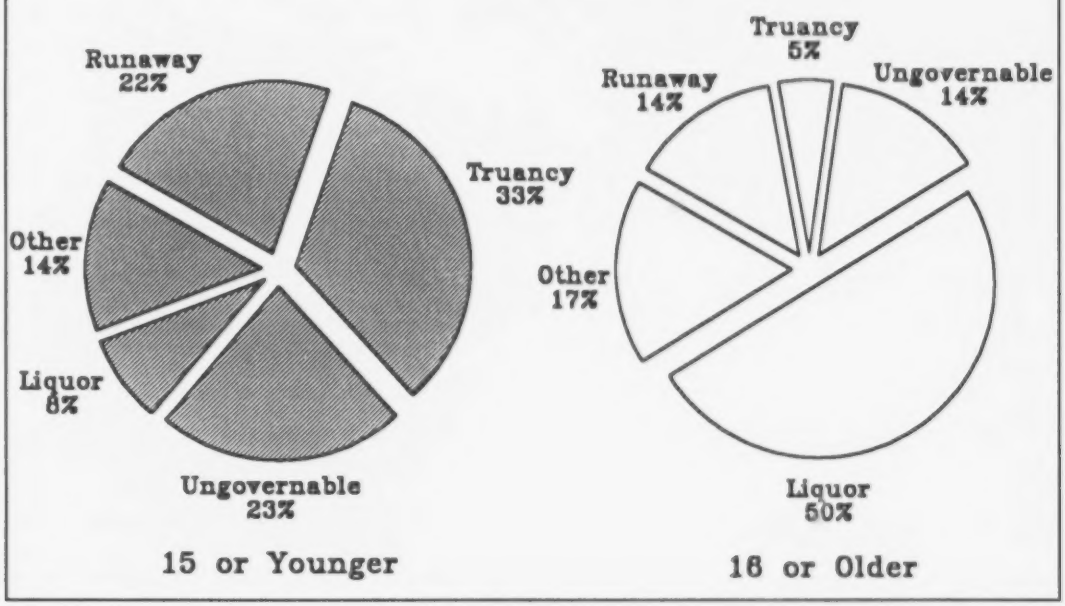


Figure 35
Status Offense Case Rates Within Age Groups, 1985

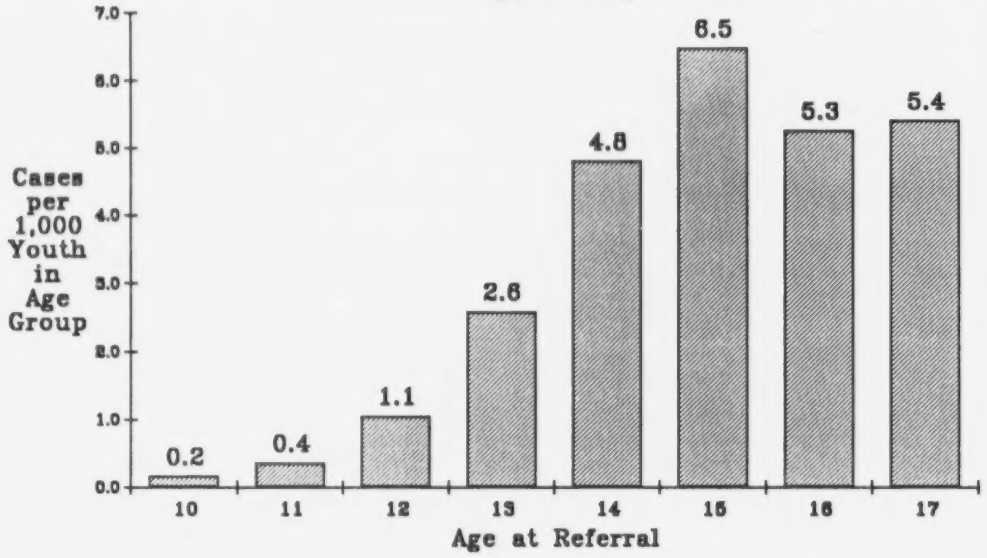


Figure 36
Status Offense Case Rates Within Age Groups and Offense Categories, 1985

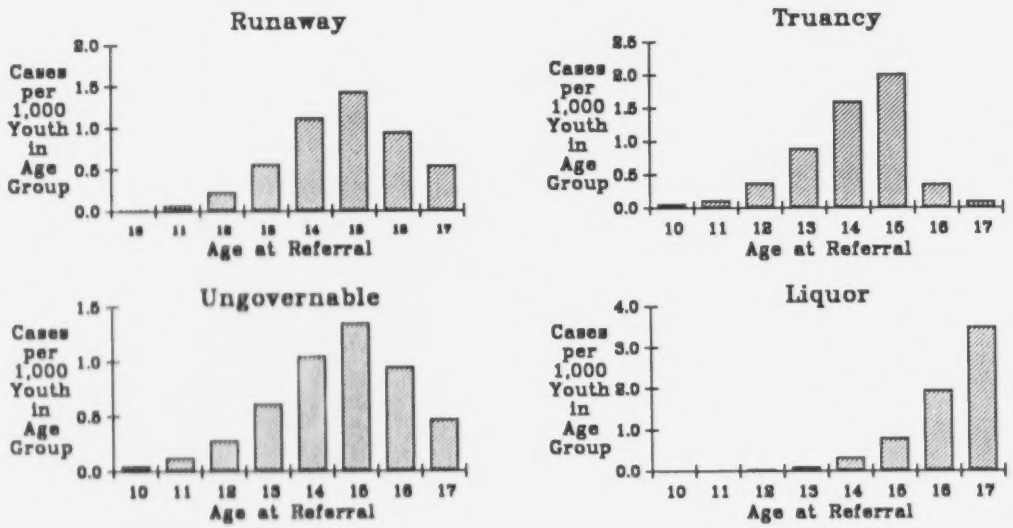


Table 7

Variation in the Use of Secure Detention in Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1985
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Age at Referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Status Offense	15	22	19	20	20	18	17	14
Runaway	*	38	42	36	34	31	34	36
Truancy	8	15	9	11	10	9	8	11
Ungovernable	19	24	21	22	21	19	21	16
Liquor	*	*	*	14	14	14	10	10

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Figure 37
Dispositions of Status Offense Cases by Age at Referral, 1985

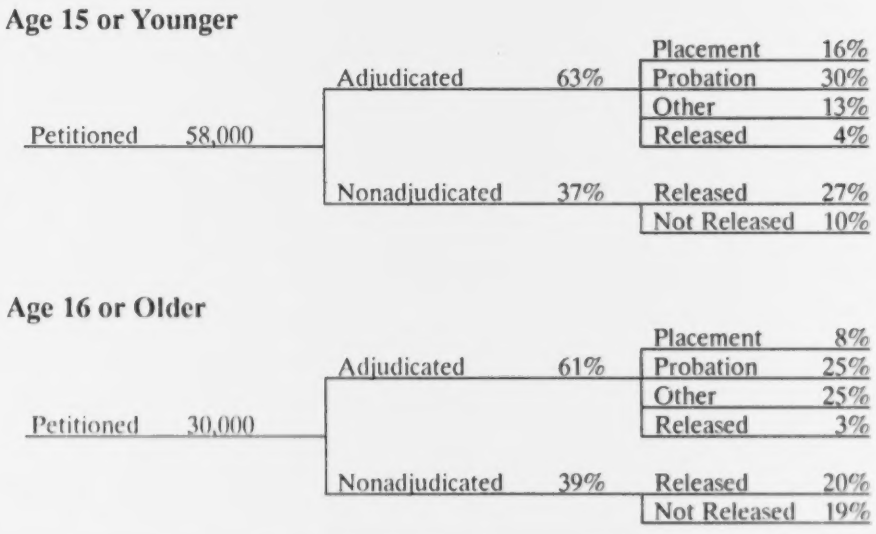


Figure 38
Offense Characteristics of Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1985

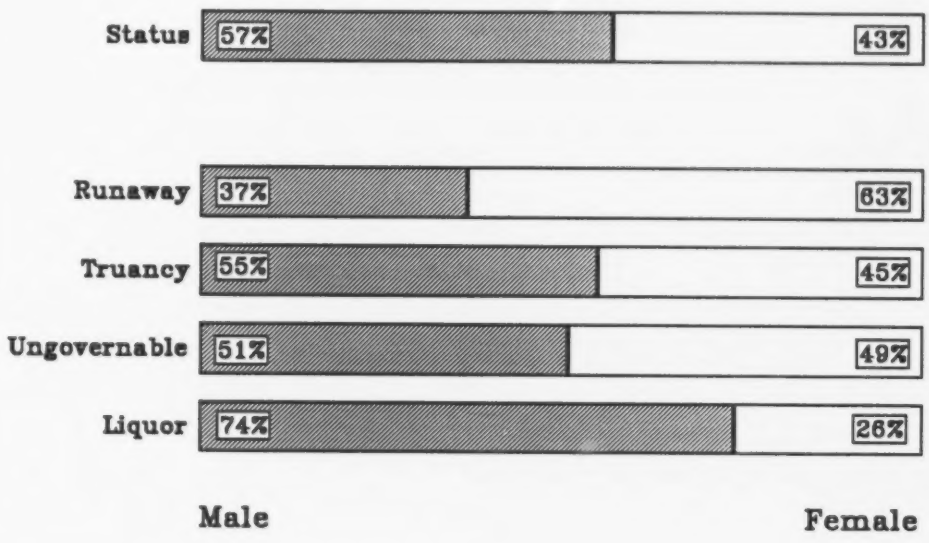


Figure 39
Offense Characteristics of Male and Female Status Offense Cases, 1985

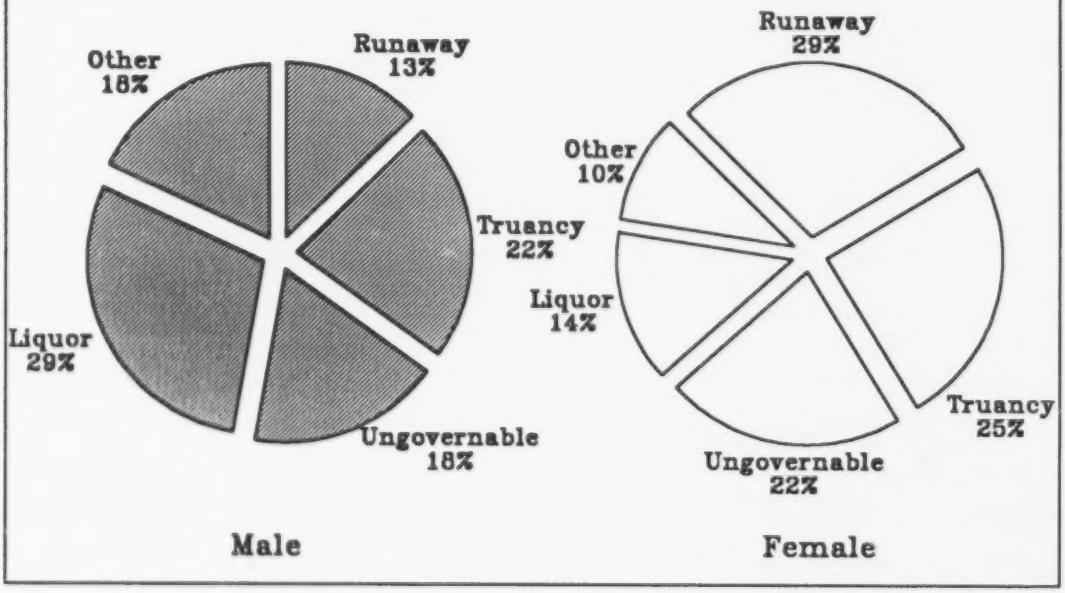


Figure 40
Status Offense Case Rates by Sex Within Age Groups, 1985

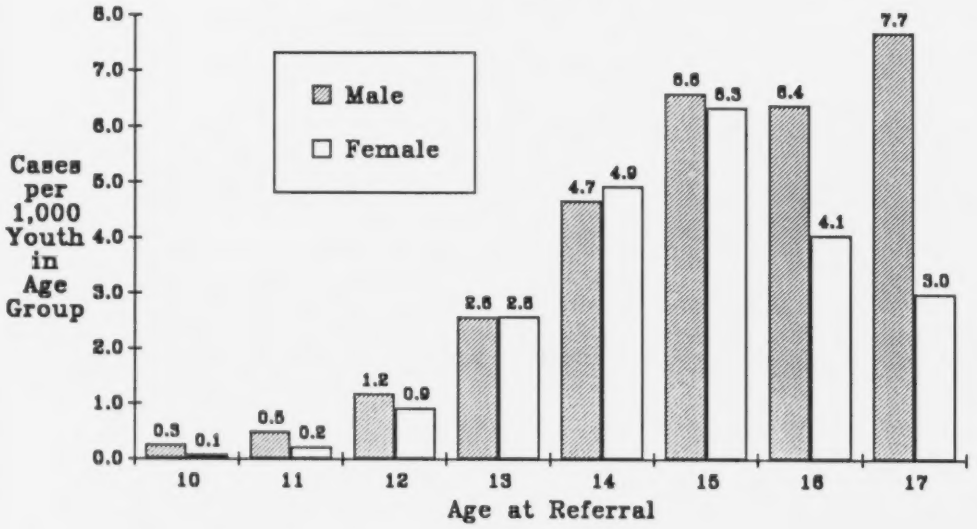


Figure 41
Status Offense Case Rates by Sex Within Age Groups and Offense Categories, 1985

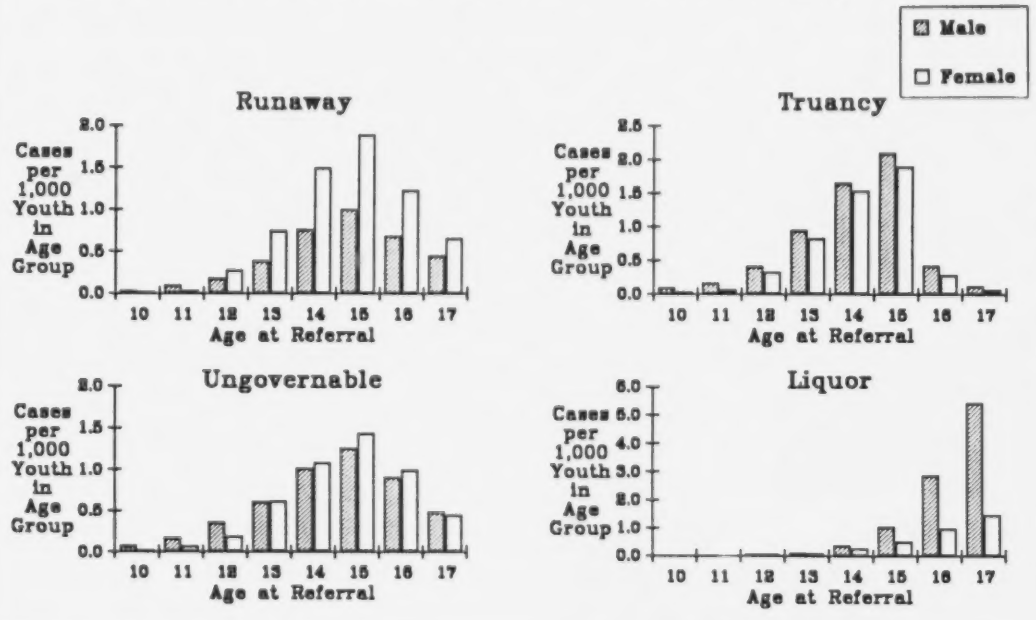


Table 8

Variation in the Use of Secure Detention in Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1985
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	Male	Female
Status Offense	17	20
Runaway	34	33
Truancy	10	9
Ungovernable	21	20
Liquor	11	10

Figure 42
Dispositions of Status Offense Cases by Sex, 1985

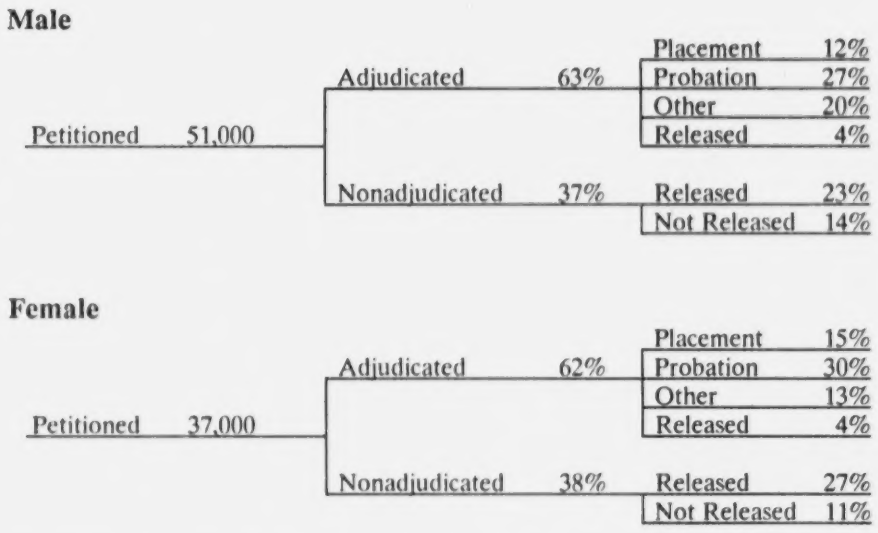


Figure 43
Offense Characteristics of Status Offense Cases by Race, 1985

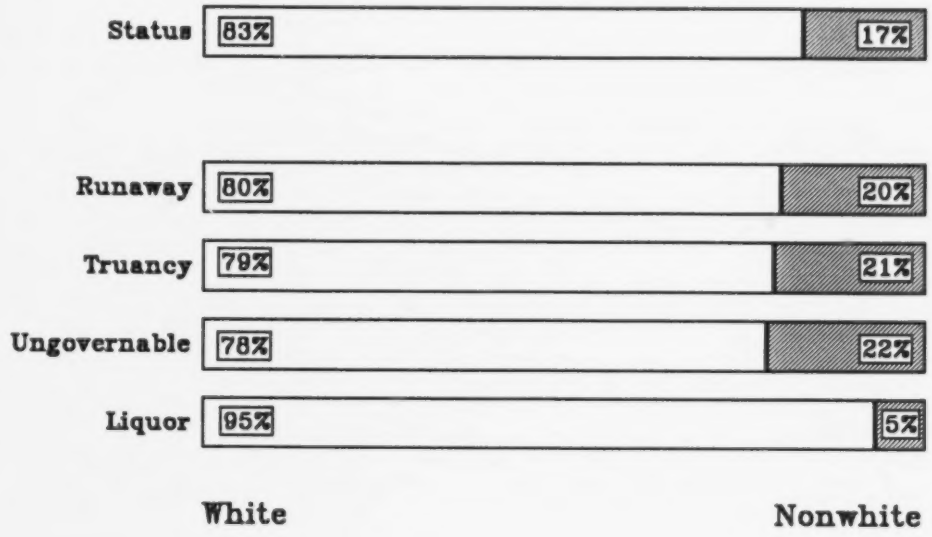


Figure 44
Offense Characteristics of White and Nonwhite Status Offense Cases, 1985

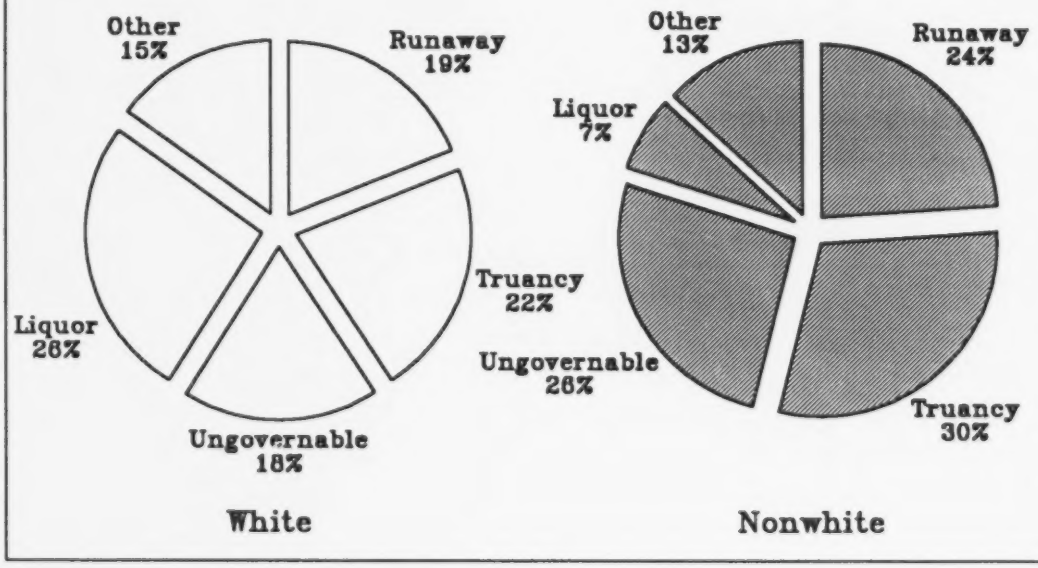


Figure 45
Status Offense Case Rates by Race Within Age Groups, 1985

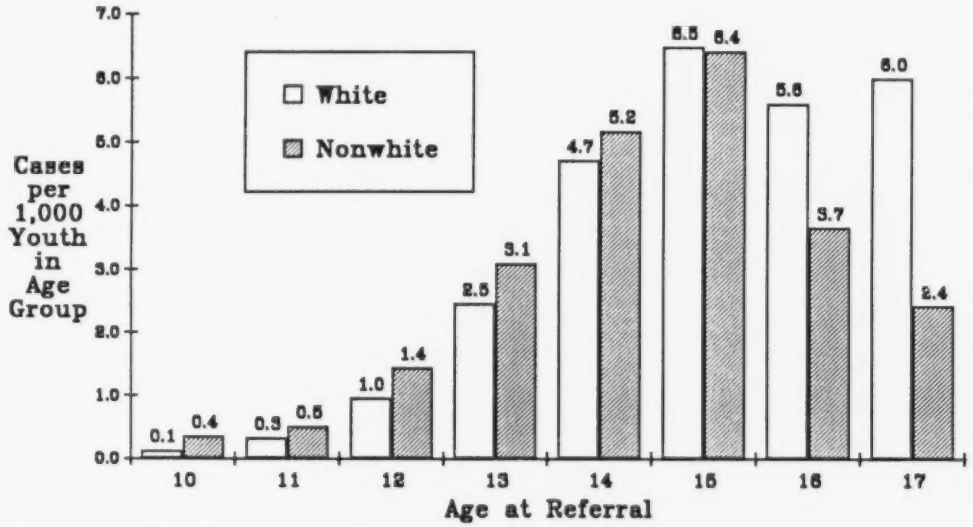


Figure 46
Status Offense Case Rates by Race Within Age Groups and Offense Categories, 1985

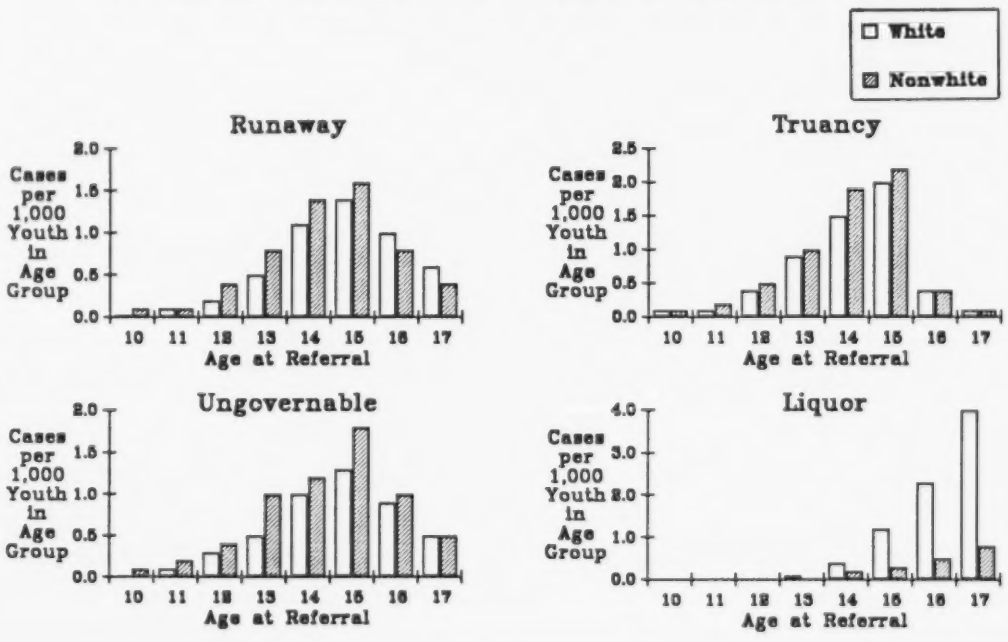
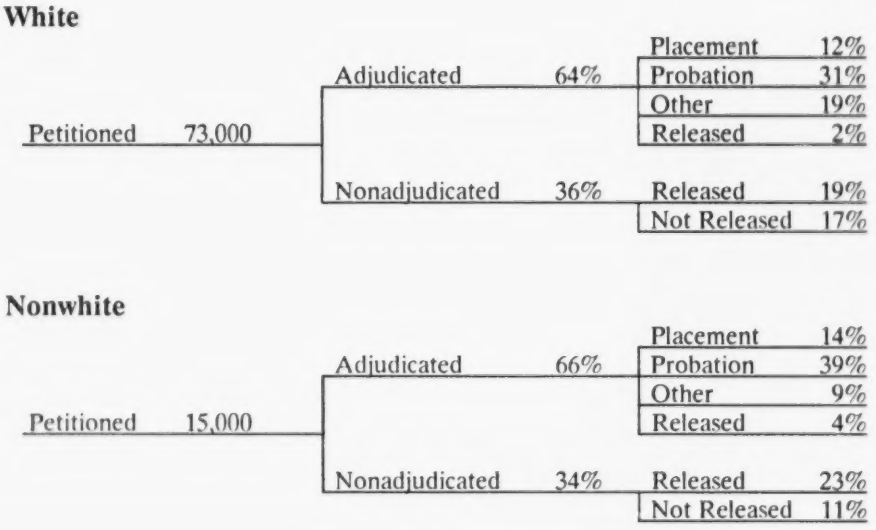


Table 9

Variation in the Use of Secure Detention in Status Offense Cases by Race, 1985
(Percent of Cases Detained)

	White	Nonwhite
Status Offense	17	21
Runaway	34	40
Truancy	6	8
Ungovernable	21	19
Liquor	11	16

Figure 47
Dispositions of Status Offense Cases by Race, 1985



CHAPTER 3: DATA BRIEFS

National estimates, such as those presented in the previous chapters, often lack the detail needed to address specific issues because they are, of necessity, based on the largest possible number of jurisdictions. When analyzing available data it is generally true that as the sample size increases, detail decreases. However, analyses of the archived data can test many of assumptions about the activities and procedures of juvenile courts and the youth who come before them. By carefully selecting jurisdictions with compatible data that address a specific issue, detailed findings beyond those possible from national estimates can be developed.

This chapter presents the results of **sample-specific** analyses of the 1984 and 1985 juvenile court data files. Each table in this chapter is supported by a large data set and each table identifies the jurisdictions included in the supporting data set. The percentage of the U.S. population at risk contained in each sample is included as an aid to the reader. **Throughout this chapter the reader must always keep in mind that the findings are direct reflections of the activities of the courts in each sample and are not national estimates.**

In the style of a reference document *Table Notes* are included to facilitate the reader's interpretation of the analyses. They are not presented as complete summaries of the information stored in the tables. Analyses are presented in the general offense categories used throughout the first two chapters (delinquency offenses: crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug law violations, and offenses against the public order; and status offenses: runaway, liquor law violations, truancy, ungovernable, and other status offenses) and/or the offense categories used in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (index violent crimes: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault; and index property crimes: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). This dual presentation demonstrates the flexibility of the juvenile court data sets. As reference material, each table can be studied independently. However, by reviewing information from several tables based on common data sets, the reader can investigate additional questions and issues. **Comparisons across tables based on different data sets should be made with caution.** Complete definitions of category labels can be found in the Glossary of Terms (Appendix B). Table detail may not add to totals because of rounding or interpolation techniques.

The Data Brief tables are organized into four groups. The first group (Tables 10-20) consists of percent distribution tables presenting demographic and case processing information. The second set of tables (Tables 21-29) presents case rates as well as detention and disposition rates. The third group of tables (Tables 30-42) displays 1984-1985 trend data for consistently reporting jurisdictions detailed by offense, case and demographic characteristics. The last set of tables (Tables 43-59) presents case rate and disposition data for selected offenses.

TREND TABLES

The trend tables are new to the Data Briefs. While these tables may look ominous they are perhaps the easiest Data Brief tables to understand. (For this reason there are no accompanying *Table Notes*.) To demonstrate the type of information contained in these tables a few findings are presented below. Given the current interest in drug involvement among juveniles, various trends in drug law violation cases have been pulled together to show how this information can be assembled to provide a detailed picture of court processing trends. **Once again, the reader is cautioned that all findings reported below and throughout this chapter reflect only the activities of the courts in the sample used to generate the corresponding table.**

- Among juvenile courts in the sample, the number of petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases handled in 1985 was 8.1% higher than the number processed in 1984 (Table 33). Crimes against persons had the largest increase (10.2%) among delinquency offenses. The smallest increase was among public order offenses (3.2%).

- From 1984 to 1985 these courts experienced a 10.9% increase in the number of males referred to juvenile court for the violent offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, while the number of female violent offense cases increased by 15.1% (Table 30).

- Between 1984 and 1985 the number of burglary cases involving white males increased 4.9% compared to a 1.3% decline for nonwhite males. For females the number of burglary cases involving whites increased 10.2% compared to a 4.4% decline for nonwhites.

- Between 1984 and 1985 the number of aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft cases showed the most marked increases for both males and females, with the increases being more than 16%. The increase in motor vehicle theft cases was substantially higher among nonwhites of both sexes (about 33%) than among whites (about 13%).

- In the sample, the number of petitioned and nonpetitioned status offense cases rose 10.4% from 1984 to 1985 (Table 34). The number of runaway cases increased by 13.4%.

- Between 1984 and 1985 the number of status liquor law violation cases involving whites increased by 8.0%, while nonwhite caseloads declined by 11.2%.

- In the sample, the number of securely detained status offense cases increased 25.5% between 1984 and 1985 (Table 42). The increase in the use of detention was greater for runaway cases (33.6%) than for other types of status offense cases. Liquor law violation cases showed the smallest increase in the number of cases detained (2.0%).

A Look at Trends for Drug Law Violation Cases

- From 1984 to 1985 the number of petitioned and nonpetitioned drug law violation cases handled by juvenile courts in the sample rose by 9.1% (Figure 48). In the same time period these courts experienced somewhat greater increases in the numbers of person and property offense cases (10.2% and 9.5% respectively).

- The increase in drug law violation cases was greater among males (10.5%) than among females (2.7%).

- Among nonwhites the increase in drug law violation cases was more than four times the corresponding increase among whites (Figure 49).

- The number of drug law violation cases increased more for younger than older youth (Figure 50). Among youth age 15 or younger there was a 12.7% increase in drug cases; the increase in drug cases for youth age 17 or older was 4.4%.

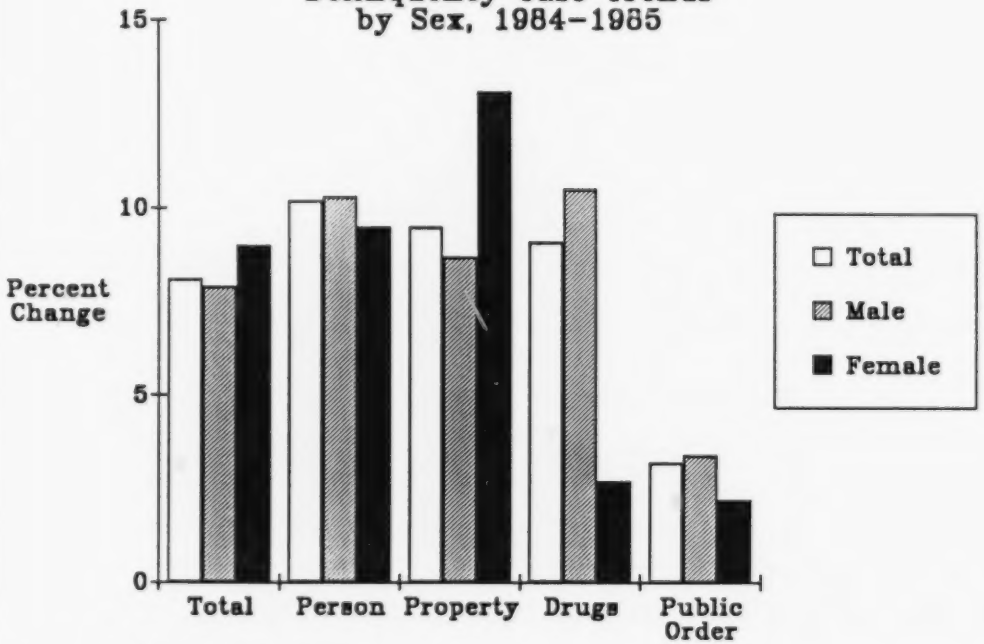
- The increase in drug law violation cases among nonwhite males was 24.4% compared to 6.2% for white males (Figure 51). The pattern was similar for females; there was a 19.2% increase in the number of drug law violation cases involving nonwhite females and no change in the number of such cases involving white females.

- While the number of drug law violation cases handled by the juvenile courts increased in the sample by 9.1%, courts which reported detention information indicated that the number of drug cases which were securely detained prior to disposition rose 17.5% (Figure 52). Drug law violation cases had a larger increase in the number of cases detained than any other offense category. In comparison, the number of detained cases involving crimes against persons increased 6.8% (Table 41). Overall, the number of delinquency cases securely detained increased 5.9% from 1984 to 1985.

- In the sample the increase in the number of securely detained drug law violation cases was significantly greater among nonwhites (43.1%) than among whites (9.3%). For both groups the increase in the number of detained drug cases was nearly double the increase in the number of drug cases handled by the juvenile courts.

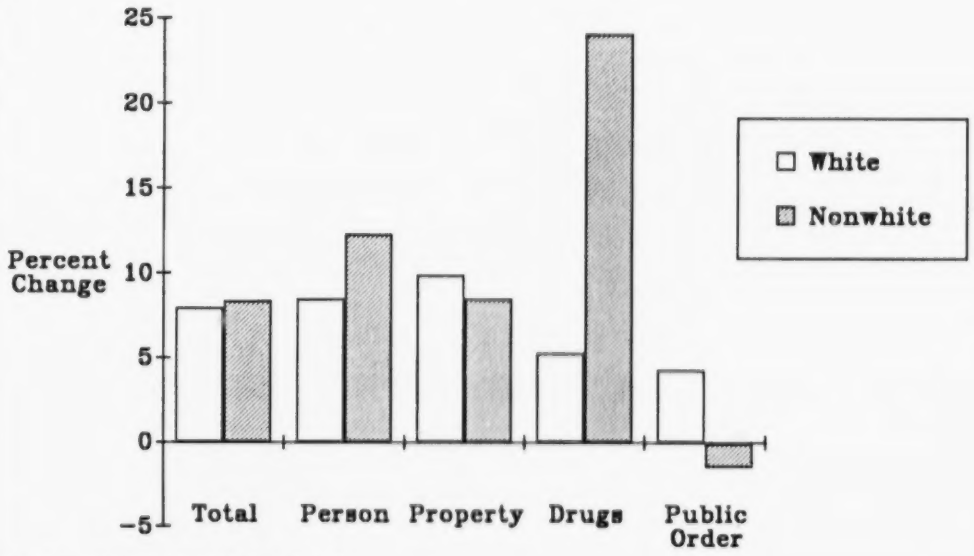
- While the number of drug law violation cases handled informally by juvenile courts in the sample between 1984 and 1985 increased by 5.4%, there was a 13.3% increase in the number of drug law violation cases which were handled formally through the filing of a petition and a hearing before a judge (Table 37). The increase in the number of formal drug cases was significantly greater for males (15.7%) than for females (0.7%).

Figure 48
Delinquency Case Trends by Sex, 1984–1985



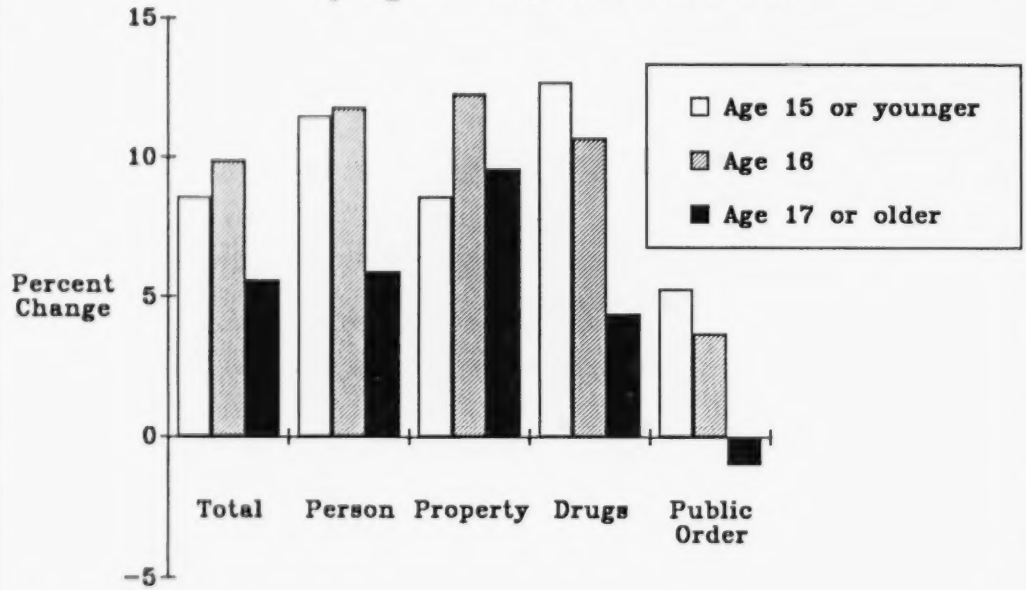
Note: See Table 33 for detail.

Figure 49
Delinquency Case Trends by Race, 1984–1985



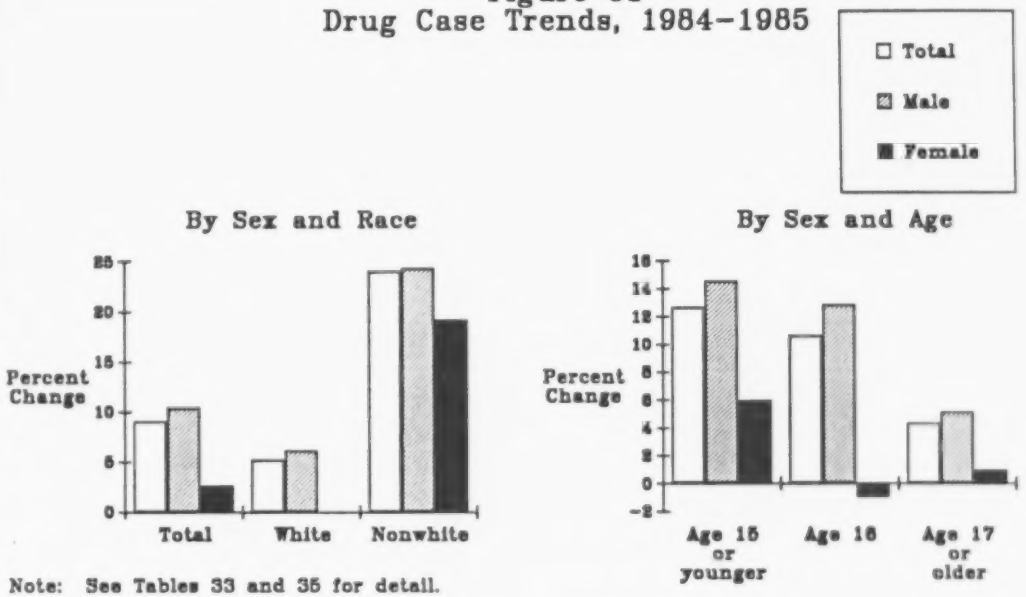
Note: See Table 33 for detail.

Figure 50
Delinquency Case Trends by Age at Referral, 1984–1985



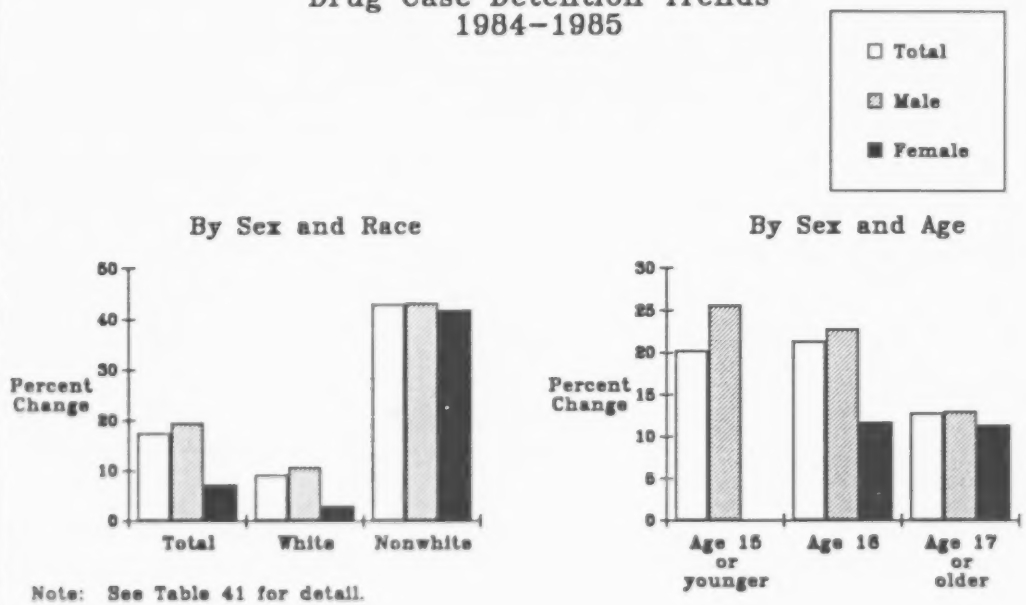
Note: See Table 35 for detail.

Figure 51
Drug Case Trends, 1984–1985



Note: See Tables 33 and 35 for detail.

Figure 52
Drug Case Detention Trends 1984–1985



Note: See Table 41 for detail.

Table 10

What were the delinquency offense patterns for different age/sex groups?

	Number of Cases	Delinquency Offenses				
		Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order	Total
Total Cases	458,478	16%	55%	8%	21%	100%
Age						
12 or Younger	42,397	17%	71%	1%	12%	100%
13	39,402	17%	63%	4%	17%	100%
14	67,597	17%	58%	6%	20%	100%
15	91,150	16%	55%	8%	22%	100%
16	102,008	16%	51%	10%	23%	100%
17 or Older	115,922	16%	47%	12%	25%	100%
Sex						
Males	373,725	16%	55%	8%	21%	100%
12 or Younger	35,140	16%	71%	1%	11%	100%
13	30,868	17%	64%	3%	16%	100%
14	53,162	16%	60%	6%	19%	100%
15	73,089	16%	56%	8%	21%	100%
16	84,075	16%	52%	10%	23%	100%
17 or Older	97,391	16%	47%	12%	25%	100%
Females	84,400	16%	53%	7%	24%	100%
12 or Younger	7,222	18%	67%	2%	13%	100%
13	8,510	19%	57%	4%	19%	100%
14	14,382	18%	53%	6%	23%	100%
15	17,990	16%	51%	7%	27%	100%
16	17,859	16%	51%	8%	26%	100%
17 or Older	18,437	14%	50%	10%	26%	100%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA
(36.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Drug law violations accounted for 1% of the cases involving juveniles age 12 or younger, but 12% of the cases involving juveniles age 17 or older.
- Property offenses accounted for the largest proportion of cases for all age groups.
- Among females 24% of cases were referred to juvenile court for public order offenses, for males the figure was 21%.
- Cases involving females age 17 or older were somewhat less likely than cases involving males of the same age to have been referred for a person offense.

Table 11

What were the status offense patterns for different age/sex groups?

	Number of Cases	Status Offenses					
		Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other	Total
Total Cases	87,381	26%	25%	11%	25%	13%	100%
Age							
12 or Younger	5,552	24%	2%	22%	42%	9%	100%
13	7,636	30%	5%	18%	35%	13%	100%
14	14,863	31%	9%	17%	31%	13%	100%
15	20,172	28%	16%	15%	27%	14%	100%
16	20,743	25%	33%	5%	23%	14%	100%
17 or Older	18,414	17%	54%	2%	14%	14%	100%
Sex							
Males	48,417	17%	33%	11%	23%	17%	100%
12 or Younger	3,355	20%	2%	23%	45%	10%	100%
13	3,577	22%	6%	20%	36%	17%	100%
14	6,808	22%	11%	20%	31%	18%	100%
15	10,043	20%	21%	16%	25%	19%	100%
16	11,972	17%	41%	5%	19%	17%	100%
17 or Older	12,662	11%	61%	2%	11%	15%	100%
Females	38,928	36%	15%	11%	29%	9%	100%
12 or Younger	2,198	30%	3%	22%	39%	7%	100%
13	4,054	37%	4%	16%	35%	9%	100%
14	8,048	39%	7%	15%	31%	9%	100%
15	10,116	37%	11%	14%	29%	9%	100%
16	8,766	36%	22%	5%	27%	10%	100%
17 or Older	5,746	30%	36%	3%	19%	12%	100%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA
(27.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Runaway, liquor law violation and ungovernable cases each accounted for about one-quarter of status offense cases.
- Among status offenses involving juveniles age 12 or younger, 42% were ungovernable cases.
- The proportion of status offense cases which involved liquor law violations was greater for older than younger juveniles.
- Among females, more than 1 in 3 status offense cases involved running away; among males, about 1 in 6 status offense cases involved running away.

Table 12

Using FBI offense categories, what kinds of cases were waived to criminal court?

	Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court					
		Sex		Age		
	Total	Male	Female	15 or Younger	16	17 or Older
All Offenses	1,917	1,855	62	92	438	1,385
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Index Violent						
Murder	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Forcible Rape	4%	4%	0%	7%	3%	4%
Robbery	17%	17%	13%	26%	20%	15%
Aggravated Assault	9%	9%	11%	8%	11%	9%
Index Property						
Burglary	19%	19%	3%	13%	16%	20%
Larceny-Theft	12%	12%	11%	13%	9%	12%
Motor Vehicle Theft	6%	6%	3%	4%	6%	6%
Arson	--	--	--	1%	--	--
Nonindex Delinquency						
Simple Assault	3%	3%	2%	8%	2%	3%
Drug Law Violations	7%	7%	6%	2%	8%	7%
Other Nonindex	19%	18%	45%	13%	20%	19%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, OH, PA, UT, VA
(26.4% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- The largest proportion of index offense cases transferred to criminal court involved burglary (19%).
- Among the cases transferred to criminal court involving males, 19% were burglary cases; for females 3% were burglary cases.
- Five percent of the male and female cases transferred to criminal court involved a charge of murder.
- Among the cases waived to criminal court, youth below the age of 17 were most likely charged with robbery, while burglary was the most likely offense for youth age 17 or older.

Table 13

What was the likelihood that a delinquency case was petitioned?

	Percent of Delinquency Cases Petitioned			
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
All Cases	63	51	51	54
Sex				
Male	66	55	53	55
Female	49	37	42	51
Race				
White	57	49	48	52
Black	69	57	65	60
Other	68	47	44	53
Age				
12 or Younger	42	31	35	38
13	55	45	35	50
14	62	50	44	55
15	65	54	47	56
16	68	58	53	55
17 or Older	69	58	57	55

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (36.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Person offense cases were more likely than other cases to be handled formally through the filing of a petition and a hearing before a judge.
- Males cases were more likely to be petitioned than female cases in all offense categories.
- Cases involving blacks were more likely to be petitioned than cases involving whites or other races across all offense categories.
- For all offense categories, cases involving older youth were more likely to be petitioned than cases involving younger youth.

Table 14

What was the likelihood that a status offense case was petitioned?

	Percent of Status Offense Cases Petitioned				
	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other Status
All Cases	19	29	37	23	44
Sex					
Male	18	30	38	22	45
Female	20	26	37	25	44
Race					
White	18	28	38	26	46
Black	23	33	33	19	42
Other	16	47	50	16	27
Age					
12 or Younger	19	28	32	18	55
13	18	37	40	23	56
14	20	31	40	24	54
15	20	30	38	25	46
16	20	28	36	25	41
17 or Older	17	29	25	21	33

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA
(27.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Runaway cases were less likely than other status offense cases to be handled formally through the filing of a petition and a hearing before a judge.
- Whites were least likely to have their liquor law violation cases petitioned, but were most likely to have their ungovernability cases petitioned.
- Male ungovernable cases were less likely to be petitioned than their female counterparts.

Table 15

What was the likelihood that a delinquent was securely detained prior to disposition?

	Percent of Delinquency Cases Detained			
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
All Cases	29	21	27	29
Nonpetitioned Cases				
Sex				
Male	11	10	12	16
Female	8	9	14	19
Race				
White	10	9	12	15
Black	11	11	17	21
Other	15	15	16	21
Age				
12 or Younger	6	4	10	9
13	9	7	9	17
14	10	9	11	17
15	12	10	12	17
16	12	12	13	17
17 or Older	13	13	14	16
Petitioned Cases				
Sex				
Male	42	34	42	40
Female	33	28	37	41
Race				
White	39	32	38	39
Black	42	36	49	43
Other	47	38	46	50
Age				
12 or Younger	25	20	32	32
13	34	29	34	40
14	40	33	40	45
15	42	36	43	44
16	44	35	42	41
17 or Older	44	34	41	36

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, VA (33.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Blacks were more likely to be securely detained than whites in all offense categories.
- Among petitioned cases, males were more likely to be securely detained than females in all offense categories except public order offenses.

Table 16

What was the likelihood that a status offender was securely detained prior to disposition?

	Percent of Status Offense Cases Detained				
	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other Status
All Cases	22	5	3	8	6
Nonpetitioned Cases					
Sex					
Male	20	3	1	5	4
Female	19	4	1	4	5
Race					
White	19	3	1	5	3
Black	24	8	1	3	14
Other	17	6	*	15	3
Age					
12 or Younger	15	*	1	2	5
13	15	5	1	5	5
14	19	4	1	4	4
15	19	4	1	5	4
16	22	3	1	6	4
17 or Older	23	3	1	8	5
Petitioned Cases					
Sex					
Male	35	14	7	19	11
Female	34	11	6	19	11
Race					
White	34	13	7	20	9
Black	38	21	7	16	15
Other	*	*	*	19	*
Age					
12 or Younger	41	*	7	20	5
13	38	*	7	21	7
14	34	19	7	22	15
15	32	18	6	17	13
16	32	11	5	19	9
17 or Older	38	12	*	16	13

* To few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, VA
(24.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Runaway cases were much more likely than other status offense cases to involve secure detention prior to disposition.

Table 17

What was the likelihood that a delinquent was placed on probation?

	Percent of Delinquency Cases Placed on Probation			
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
All Cases	35	39	41	30
Nonpetitioned Cases				
Sex				
Male	26	29	30	19
Female	29	27	29	17
Race				
White	28	29	30	19
Black	25	28	31	18
Other	26	23	19	15
Age				
12 or Younger	25	27	29	20
13	29	30	30	21
14	28	31	30	20
15	28	30	32	19
16	27	28	31	18
17 or Older	25	25	29	17
Petitioned Cases				
Sex				
Male	40	49	51	41
Female	41	50	51	39
Race				
White	42	50	52	40
Black	38	47	47	41
Other	38	45	42	39
Age				
12 or Younger	42	53	53	45
13	48	54	55	41
14	45	53	54	42
15	42	51	53	41
16	38	49	52	41
17 or Older	34	43	48	38

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (36.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Drug law violation cases were more likely to be placed on probation than cases involving other offenses.
- Among petitioned cases, whites were more likely than nonwhites to be placed on probation except when referred for public order offenses.

Table 18

What was the likelihood that a status offender was placed on probation?

	Percent of Status Offense Cases Placed on Probation				
	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other Status
All Cases	9	26	33	18	11
Nonpetitioned Cases					
Sex					
Male	3	21	17	9	10
Female	4	23	20	9	10
Race					
White	4	22	21	8	10
Black	3	19	9	10	12
Other	1	18	11	3	3
Age					
12 or Younger	4	32	11	9	13
13	4	24	19	10	11
14	4	24	19	9	13
15	3	24	20	9	12
16	4	23	21	8	9
17 or Older	3	19	23	6	6
Petitioned Cases					
Sex					
Male	31	37	57	49	10
Female	33	32	57	47	20
Race					
White	30	35	58	47	10
Black	39	42	47	51	43
Other	49	46	73	42	19
Age					
12 or Younger	35	43	55	45	18
13	36	44	61	54	12
14	38	42	62	51	12
15	34	40	56	48	14
16	29	38	52	47	14
17 or Older	18	32	41	39	9

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA
(27.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Runaway cases were less likely to be placed on probation than cases involving other status offenses.
- Petitioned runaway cases were much more likely than nonpetitioned runaway cases to be placed on probation.

Table 19

What was the likelihood that a delinquent was placed out of home?

	Percent of Delinquency Cases Placed Out-of-Home			
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public Order
All Cases	12	9	9	13
Nonpetitioned Cases	--	--	--	--
Petitioned Cases				
Sex				
Male	20	18	19	24
Female	12	12	17	25
Race				
White	19	17	18	25
Black	19	18	21	23
Other	23	18	19	25
Age				
12 or Younger	10	10	14	17
13	14	15	18	24
14	19	18	19	28
15	22	19	20	29
16	21	19	19	26
17 or Older	18	16	17	19

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (36.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Person offense cases were more likely than property offense cases to result in out-of-home placement.
- Among petitioned drug law violation cases, blacks were somewhat more likely than other races to be placed out-of-home.
- Cases involving youth age 12 or younger were least likely to result in out-of-home placement.

Table 20

What was the likelihood that a status offender was placed out of home?

	Percent of Status Offense Cases Placed Out-of-Home				
	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other Status
All Cases	3	1	3	5	2
Nonpetitioned Cases	--	--	--	--	--
Petitioned Cases					
Sex					
Male	14	4	8	20	5
Female	15	3	7	21	7
Race					
White	14	4	8	22	4
Black	17	6	7	16	17
Other	10	4	4	21	8
Age					
12 or Younger	24	6	7	26	11
13	18	4	9	21	5
14	16	4	7	21	4
15	13	5	8	21	6
16	12	5	5	20	5
17 or Older	11	3	6	15	5

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA (27.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Cases referred for ungovernability were most likely to result in out-of-home placement; liquor law violation cases were least likely to receive that disposition.
- Petitioned ungovernable cases involving whites were somewhat more likely than their black counterparts to result in out-of-home placement.
- Among petitioned cases those involving running away and ungovernability were more likely to result in out-of-home placement than those involving other types of status offenses.

Table 21

What were the delinquency case rates for different sex/race groups in different size counties?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17 Within Sex/Race Groups		
	Total	White	Nonwhite
All Counties			
Total	45.1	39.3	66.9
Male	72.2	62.6	107.8
Female	16.8	14.8	24.2
Large Counties*			
Total	47.7	40.4	69.2
Male	77.9	65.5	114.4
Female	16.3	14.3	22.0
Medium Counties*			
Total	51.2	43.4	78.7
Male	81.7	69.1	126.0
Female	19.4	16.7	29.2
Small Counties*			
Total	38.7	35.4	54.0
Male	60.8	55.8	84.4
Female	15.4	13.9	22.3

* Counties with 99,600 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties. Counties with 36,800 to 99,599 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "medium" counties. Counties with fewer than 36,800 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (32.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- For every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population, 45 delinquency cases were referred to juvenile court.
- Across all county sizes nonwhite males had the highest delinquency case rates, followed by white males, nonwhite females and white females, in that order.
- Males case rates were more than 4 times greater than the female case rates in all county sizes.
- The delinquency case rates for males, both white and nonwhite, were higher in medium counties than in large or small counties. The same was true for females.

Table 22

What were the status offense case rates for different sex/race groups in different size counties?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17 Within Sex/Race Groups		
	Total	White	Nonwhite
All Counties			
Total	10.9	11.5	8.8
Male	12.3	13.2	9.3
Female	9.4	9.7	8.3
Large Counties*			
Total	5.8	5.8	5.8
Male	7.0	7.2	6.2
Female	4.6	4.4	5.5
Medium Counties*			
Total	14.4	15.3	12.1
Male	16.1	17.4	12.6
Female	12.6	13.0	11.6
Small Counties*			
Total	13.3	14.5	9.2
Male	14.8	16.3	9.8
Female	11.7	12.7	8.6

* Counties with 99,600 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties. Counties with 36,800 to 99,599 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "medium" counties. Counties with fewer than 36,800 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA
(23.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- For every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population, nearly 11 status offense cases were referred to juvenile court.
- The status offense case rate for males in large counties was less than half the rate for their counterparts in medium or small counties. The status offense case rates for females showed a similar pattern.
- The status offense case rate was higher for white males than for nonwhite males regardless of county size. Among females, whites had higher status offense case rates than nonwhites, except in large counties.

Table 23

What were the delinquency offense case rates for different sex and race groups in different size counties?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17 Within Sex and Race Groups				
		Male		Female	
	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
All Counties					
Person	7.3	7.7	25.9	1.9	6.1
Property	24.6	35.1	56.9	7.8	12.4
Drugs	3.7	5.7	7.7	1.3	0.9
Public Order	9.6	14.2	17.6	3.8	4.9
Large Counties*					
Person	9.0	8.9	32.5	1.8	6.3
Property	24.5	35.1	55.4	7.4	10.3
Drugs	5.3	8.4	10.2	1.8	1.1
Public Order	8.9	13.2	16.4	3.3	4.4
Medium Counties*					
Person	8.3	8.9	27.9	2.3	7.0
Property	27.6	37.9	66.4	8.7	15.8
Drugs	4.2	6.1	10.1	1.4	1.1
Public Order	11.4	16.6	22.7	4.3	5.4
Small Counties*					
Person	5.2	6.1	16.7	1.7	5.0
Property	22.5	33.0	50.3	7.5	11.9
Drugs	2.2	3.5	3.0	0.9	0.5
Public Order	8.9	13.3	14.6	3.8	5.0

* Counties with 99,600 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties. Counties with 36,800 to 99,599 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "medium" counties. Counties with fewer than 36,800 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (32.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- For every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population, 7.3 cases were referred to juvenile court for a person offense, 24.6 for a property offense, 3.7 for a drug law violation, and 9.6 for a public order offense.
- Person offense case rates were higher in large counties than in in small counties, especially among nonwhite males whose rate in large counties was nearly double the rate in small counties.

Table 24

What were the status offense case rates for different sex and race groups in different size counties?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17 Within Sex and Race Groups				
		Male		Female	
	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
All Counties					
Runaway	2.3	1.8	1.4	3.1	2.6
Liquor	3.2	5.6	1.1	2.2	0.4
Truancy	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Ungovernable	2.4	2.1	3.4	2.1	3.3
Other	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.3	0.9
Large Counties**					
Runaway	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.5
Liquor	2.0	3.5	0.6	1.3	*
Truancy	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	*
Ungovernable	0.7	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.8
Other	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.3
Medium Counties**					
Runaway	3.1	2.3	2.2	4.1	3.5
Liquor	3.7	6.7	1.5	2.7	*
Truancy	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.2
Ungovernable	3.8	3.3	4.5	3.7	5.0
Other	2.8	4.3	2.4	1.9	1.0
Small Counties**					
Runaway	3.1	2.4	1.6	4.3	2.9
Liquor	4.0	6.8	1.4	2.9	0.6
Truancy	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4
Ungovernable	3.0	2.8	3.9	2.8	3.3
Other	1.6	2.5	1.2	1.2	0.4

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

** Counties with 99,600 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties.
Counties with 36,800 to 99,599 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "medium" counties.
Counties with fewer than 36,800 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA
(23.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- For every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population, 2.3 cases were referred to juvenile court for running away, 3.2 for a liquor law violation, 1.1 for truancy, 2.4 for ungovernability, and 1.9 for miscellaneous other status offenses.

Table 25

What were the detention rates for different offense and race groups in different size counties?

	Cases Detained per 1,000 Youth Ages 10-17 in Race Group						
		Large Counties**		Medium Counties**		Small Counties**	
	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Delinquency	12.95	12.90	26.85	45.62	21.69	7.33	8.36
Person	2.15	1.90	6.41	2.06	4.93	0.85	1.63
Property	5.99	6.02	11.64	6.81	9.99	3.63	4.42
Drugs	1.27	1.77	2.92	1.41	1.50	0.42	*
Public Order	3.54	3.20	5.89	5.33	5.27	2.43	2.15
Status	0.89	0.68	1.16	0.86	0.66	1.12	0.77
Runaway	0.47	0.40	0.70	0.20	*	0.67	0.44
Liquor	0.12	0.17	*	0.15	*	0.12	*
Truancy	0.02	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ungovernable	0.19	*	*	0.42	*	0.25	*
Other	0.08	0.08	0.27	*	*	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain reliable data.

** Counties with 99,600 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties.
Counties with 36,800 to 99,599 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "medium" counties.
Counties with fewer than 36,800 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, MS, ,NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, VA
(20.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Overall, 12.95 delinquency cases and 0.89 status offense cases were detained for every 1,000 juveniles ages 10-17 in the population.
- The detention rate for whites charged with delinquency offenses was highest in medium counties, for nonwhites the rate was highest in large counties.
- The detention rate for delinquency offenses was more than 16 times the rate for status offenses.
- Among status offense cases, the detention rate was highest for runaways.

Table 26

What were the disposition rates for male delinquency cases in different race groups and different size counties?

	Delinquency Cases per 1,000 Males Ages 10-17 in Race Group						
		Large Counties**		Medium Counties**		Small Counties**	
	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Nonpetitioned Cases	31.70	30.83	38.27	32.72	50.18	26.24	32.80
Released	18.55	18.03	22.36	17.35	27.79	16.58	20.59
Probation	9.88	10.40	11.65	12.52	17.68	6.20	7.78
Placement	0.03	*	*	*	*	*	*
Waived	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	3.25	2.38	4.25	2.80	4.67	3.43	4.18
Petitioned Cases	40.41	34.58	75.96	36.44	75.30	29.54	51.74
Released	9.11	5.23	18.26	9.17	26.28	5.38	13.11
Probation	18.30	17.86	34.32	14.78	29.18	14.14	22.85
Placement	8.17	10.00	18.90	6.57	12.04	4.59	8.70
Waived	0.52	0.29	0.89	0.20	1.68	0.40	1.33
Other	4.31	1.20	3.58	5.72	6.13	5.02	5.74

* Too few cases to obtain reliable data.

** Counties with 99,600 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties.
Counties with 36,800 to 99,599 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "medium" counties.
Counties with fewer than 36,800 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA
(32.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- The rate of release was higher for nonwhite males than white males in all county sizes, for both petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases.
- Regardless of county size, the formal placement rate was higher for nonwhite males than for white males.
- Both formal placement and formal probation rates were greater in large counties than in medium or small counties, for both white males and nonwhite males.

Table 27

What were the disposition rates for female delinquency cases in different race groups and different size counties?

	Delinquency Cases per 1,000 Females Ages 10-17 in Race Group						
		Large Counties**		Medium Counties**		Small Counties**	
	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Nonpetitioned Cases	9.67	8.67	11.26	10.00	16.63	8.05	11.32
Released	5.80	4.98	7.03	5.53	9.10	5.35	7.17
Probation	2.93	3.03	2.85	3.59	6.23	1.77	2.87
Placement	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Waived	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	0.94	0.65	1.38	0.88	1.28	0.94	1.26
Petitioned Cases	7.15	5.68	10.57	6.66	12.54	5.84	10.96
Released	1.83	1.10	2.77	1.83	4.50	1.31	3.16
Probation	3.17	2.82	5.35	2.45	5.11	2.63	4.95
Placement	1.20	1.44	1.94	1.10	1.50	0.83	1.33
Waived	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	0.90	0.31	0.50	1.15	1.17	1.11	1.44

* Too few cases to obtain reliable data.

** Counties with 99,600 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties.
Counties with 36,800 to 99,599 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "medium" counties.
Counties with fewer than 36,800 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA
(32.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Among female delinquency cases, the nonpetitioned case rate was higher than the petitioned case rate in all county sizes.
- As was the case with males (Table 26), the rate of release was higher for nonwhite females than white females, for both petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency cases.

Table 28

What were the disposition rates for male status offense cases in different race groups and different size counties?

	Status Offense Cases per 1,000 Males Ages 10-17 in Race Group						
		Large Counties**		Medium Counties**		Small Counties**	
	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Nonpetitioned Cases	6.02	6.29	4.80	10.67	8.80	10.43	6.75
Released	3.95	3.98	3.11	7.63	5.73	6.63	4.35
Probation	0.96	0.79	0.52	1.71	0.92	2.15	0.66
Placement	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Waived	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	1.11	1.51	1.17	1.33	2.15	1.64	1.73
Petitioned Cases	2.77	0.93	1.27	6.98	3.20	5.88	2.96
Released	0.55	0.23	*	1.26	1.12	1.01	0.74
Probation	0.90	0.49	0.71	1.81	1.35	1.78	1.31
Placement	0.22	0.15	*	0.33	*	0.50	*
Waived	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	1.10	*	*	3.58	0.52	2.58	0.59

* Too few cases to obtain reliable data.

** Counties with 99,600 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties.
Counties with 36,800 to 99,599 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "medium" counties.
Counties with fewer than 36,800 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA
(23.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- The nonpetitioned status offense case rate was greater than the petitioned status offense case rate for males in all county sizes.
- Among males, the rate of formal probation was highest for whites in medium counties and lowest for whites in large counties.

Table 29

What were the disposition rates for female status offense cases in different race groups and different size counties?

	Status Offense Cases per 1,000 Females Ages 10-17 in Race Group						
		Large Counties**		Medium Counties**		Small Counties**	
	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Nonpetitioned Cases	4.80	3.69	3.87	9.21	8.81	8.63	5.62
Released	3.24	2.45	2.36	7.22	5.57	5.47	3.45
Probation	0.66	0.55	0.42	0.94	0.92	1.50	0.57
Placement	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Waived	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	0.90	0.68	1.08	1.04	2.32	1.65	1.59
Petitioned Cases	1.91	0.73	1.56	4.00	2.24	4.05	2.91
Released	0.46	0.21	*	0.93	0.57	0.96	0.75
Probation	0.69	0.39	0.96	1.07	1.14	1.37	1.19
Placement	0.22	*	*	0.29	*	0.52	0.39
Waived	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	0.55	*	*	1.68	*	1.21	0.57

* Too few cases to obtain reliable data.

** Counties with 99,600 or more youth ages 10-17 were classified as "large" counties.
Counties with 36,800 to 99,599 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "medium" counties.
Counties with fewer than 36,800 youth ages 10-17 were classified as "small" counties.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA
(23.3% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

TABLE NOTES

- Among nonpetitioned status offense cases involving females, the rate of release was higher than other disposition rates.
- Large counties had lower petitioned status offense case rates than medium or small counties.
- Among females, the rate of formal probation was highest for whites in small counties and lowest for whites in large counties.

Table 30

FBI Index Offense Cases: 1984-1985 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense Category

	Males								
	Total			White			Nonwhite		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Crime Index Total	98,820	106,976	8.3	67,884	73,996	9.0	30,936	32,976	6.6
Index Violent	13,086	14,515	10.9	6,550	7,324	11.8	6,537	7,192	10.0
Murder	292	274	-6.2	179	158	-11.7	113	116	2.7
Forcible Rape	864	915	5.9	452	464	2.7	412	451	9.5
Robbery	5,944	6,328	6.5	2,177	2,473	13.6	3,768	3,856	2.3
Aggravated Assault	5,986	6,998	16.9	3,742	4,229	13.0	2,244	2,769	23.4
Index Property	85,734	92,461	7.8	61,334	66,672	8.7	24,399	25,784	5.7
Burglary	31,578	32,625	3.3	23,475	24,624	4.9	8,103	8,000	-1.3
Larceny-Theft	44,745	49,019	9.6	30,906	34,411	11.3	13,839	14,604	5.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,833	9,321	19.0	5,639	6,380	13.1	2,193	2,941	34.1
Arson	1,578	1,496	-5.2	1,314	1,257	-4.3	264	239	-9.5

	Females								
	Total			White			Nonwhite		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Crime Index Total	21,272	24,430	14.8	14,585	17,165	17.7	6,738	7,353	9.1
Index Violent	1,732	1,994	15.1	797	985	23.6	984	1,099	11.7
Murder	29	29	*	22	18	*	6	11	*
Forcible Rape	12	14	*	7	10	*	5	4	*
Robbery	481	521	8.3	172	238	38.4	309	283	-8.4
Aggravated Assault	1,210	1,430	18.2	596	719	20.6	614	711	15.8
Index Property	19,540	22,436	14.8	13,788	16,180	17.3	5,754	6,254	8.7
Burglary	2,963	3,161	6.7	2,253	2,482	10.2	710	679	-4.4
Larceny-Theft	15,099	17,556	16.3	10,312	12,305	19.3	4,787	5,250	9.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,327	1,552	17.0	1,117	1,271	13.8	211	280	32.7
Arson	151	167	10.6	106	122	15.1	46	45	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, HI, MD, MS, OH, PA, UT, VA
(24.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 31
Delinquency Cases: 1984-1985 Trends
by Sex, Age, Race and Manner of Handling

	Total			Males			Females		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Total Cases	**353,782**	**382,487**	**8.1**	**287,491**	**310,250**	**7.9**	**66,291**	**72,236**	**9.0**
Age									
15 or Younger	186,949	202,926	8.5	149,058	161,358	8.3	37,908	41,576	9.7
16	77,350	85,005	9.9	63,358	69,711	10.0	13,988	15,292	9.3
17 or Older	89,484	94,556	5.7	75,075	79,181	5.5	14,395	15,368	6.8
Race									
White	249,883	269,836	8.0	198,572	213,220	7.4	45,342	49,736	9.7
15 or Younger	129,419	140,171	8.3	100,273	107,956	7.7	26,011	28,536	9.7
16	55,670	61,101	9.8	44,789	48,985	9.4	9,674	10,652	10.1
17 or Older	64,794	68,564	5.8	53,510	56,279	5.2	9,657	10,548	9.2
Nonwhite	103,900	112,650	8.4	82,283	89,291	8.5	19,146	20,485	7.0
15 or Younger	57,545	62,758	9.1	45,265	49,267	8.8	10,893	11,846	8.7
16	21,675	23,903	10.3	17,238	19,101	10.8	3,969	4,230	6.6
17 or Older	24,680	25,989	5.3	19,780	20,923	5.8	4,284	4,409	2.9
Nonpetitioned Cases	**168,829**	**184,475**	**9.3**	**130,887**	**142,237**	**8.7**	**37,942**	**42,238**	**11.3**
Age									
15 or Younger	97,391	106,320	9.2	74,717	81,066	8.5	22,674	25,254	11.4
16	33,442	37,293	11.5	25,860	28,786	11.3	7,582	8,507	12.2
17 or Older	37,996	40,862	7.5	30,310	32,385	6.8	7,686	8,477	10.3
Race									
White	120,395	131,613	9.3	93,747	101,874	8.7	26,648	29,739	11.6
15 or Younger	67,798	73,871	9.0	51,851	56,195	8.4	15,947	17,676	10.8
16	24,601	27,487	11.7	19,197	21,399	11.5	5,404	6,088	12.7
17 or Older	27,996	30,225	8.0	22,699	24,280	7.0	5,297	5,975	12.8
Nonwhite	43,630	47,454	8.8	33,474	36,220	8.2	10,156	11,234	10.6
15 or Younger	26,669	29,198	9.5	20,640	22,399	8.5	6,029	6,799	12.8
16	8,001	8,749	9.3	6,024	6,580	9.2	1,977	2,169	9.7
17 or Older	8,960	9,507	6.1	6,810	7,241	6.3	2,150	2,266	5.4
Petitioned Cases	**184,951**	**198,012**	**7.1**	**156,604**	**168,014**	**7.3**	**28,347**	**29,998**	**5.8**
Age									
15 or Younger	89,590	96,646	7.9	74,358	80,320	8.0	15,232	16,326	7.2
16	43,897	47,696	8.7	37,491	40,913	9.1	6,406	6,783	5.9
17 or Older	51,464	53,670	4.3	44,755	46,781	4.5	6,709	6,889	2.7
Race									
White	123,520	131,343	6.3	104,825	111,364	6.2	18,695	19,997	7.0
15 or Younger	58,500	62,637	7.1	48,435	51,775	6.9	10,065	10,862	7.9
16	29,856	32,143	7.7	25,586	27,580	7.8	4,270	4,563	6.9
17 or Older	35,164	36,563	4.0	30,804	31,991	3.9	4,360	4,572	4.9
Nonwhite	57,799	62,322	7.8	48,810	53,071	8.7	8,989	9,251	2.9
15 or Younger	29,492	31,933	8.3	24,629	26,883	9.2	4,863	5,050	3.8
16	13,205	14,572	10.4	11,213	12,513	11.6	1,992	2,059	3.4
17 or Older	15,102	15,817	4.7	12,968	13,675	5.5	2,134	2,142	0.4

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA
(32.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 32
Status Offense Cases: 1984-1985 Trends
by Sex, Age, Race and Manner of Handling

	Total			Males			Females		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Total Cases	**69,707**	**76,930**	**10.7**	**38,787**	**42,965**	**10.8**	**30,919**	**33,966**	**9.9**
Age									
15 or Younger	37,591	41,391	10.1	18,465	20,445	10.7	19,126	20,945	9.5
16	16,274	18,779	15.8	9,291	10,917	17.5	6,922	7,862	13.6
17 or Older	15,902	16,761	5.4	11,031	11,603	5.2	4,871	5,159	5.9
Race									
White	56,149	62,602	11.5	29,282	32,422	10.7	22,661	25,258	11.5
15 or Younger	28,770	31,971	11.1	13,527	14,747	9.0	13,835	15,292	10.5
16	13,533	15,841	17.1	7,204	8,527	18.4	5,188	5,978	15.2
17 or Older	13,846	14,790	6.8	8,551	9,148	7.0	3,638	3,988	9.6
Nonwhite	13,556	14,328	5.7	6,380	6,797	6.5	6,275	6,495	3.5
15 or Younger	8,830	9,425	6.7	4,022	4,340	7.9	4,376	4,516	3.2
16	2,678	2,936	9.6	1,239	1,370	10.6	1,214	1,319	8.6
17 or Older	2,048	1,967	-4.0	1,119	1,087	-2.9	685	660	-3.6
Nonpetitioned Cases	**51,130**	**55,991**	**9.5**	**27,935**	**30,595**	**9.5**	**23,196**	**25,396**	**9.5**
Age									
15 or Younger	27,308	29,817	9.2	13,137	14,375	9.4	14,174	15,442	8.9
16	11,903	13,760	15.6	6,633	7,802	17.6	5,270	5,958	13.1
17 or Older	11,919	12,414	4.2	8,165	8,418	3.1	3,752	3,996	6.5
Race									
White	38,948	43,164	10.8	21,527	23,748	10.3	17,421	19,416	11.5
15 or Younger	20,054	21,959	9.5	9,636	10,446	8.4	10,418	11,513	10.5
16	9,343	10,999	17.7	5,283	6,323	19.7	4,060	4,676	15.2
17 or Older	9,551	10,206	6.9	6,608	6,979	5.6	2,943	3,227	9.7
Nonwhite	9,820	10,318	5.1	4,970	5,293	6.5	4,850	5,025	3.6
15 or Younger	6,462	6,883	6.5	3,125	3,416	9.3	3,337	3,467	3.9
16	1,912	2,067	8.1	954	1,049	10.0	958	1,018	6.3
17 or Older	1,446	1,368	-5.4	891	828	-7.1	555	540	-2.7
Petitioned Cases	**18,576**	**20,939**	**12.7**	**10,854**	**12,370**	**14.0**	**7,723**	**8,569**	**11.0**
Age									
15 or Younger	10,283	11,574	12.6	5,329	6,071	13.9	4,952	5,503	11.1
16	4,311	5,018	16.4	2,659	3,115	17.1	1,653	1,903	15.1
17 or Older	3,982	4,347	9.2	2,866	3,184	11.1	1,118	1,163	4.0
Race									
White	12,995	14,517	11.7	7,755	8,675	11.9	5,240	5,842	11.5
15 or Younger	7,309	8,081	10.6	3,892	4,302	10.5	3,417	3,779	10.6
16	3,049	3,506	15.0	1,921	2,204	14.7	1,128	1,302	15.4
17 or Older	2,637	2,930	11.1	1,942	2,169	11.7	695	761	9.5
Nonwhite	2,834	2,973	4.9	1,410	1,504	6.7	1,424	1,469	3.2
15 or Younger	1,935	1,973	2.0	897	924	3.0	1,038	1,049	1.1
16	541	622	15.0	285	321	12.6	256	301	17.6
17 or Older	358	378	5.6	228	259	13.6	130	119	-8.5

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA (25.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

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Table 33

Delinquency Cases: 1984-1985 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense Category

	Total			Males			Females		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Total Cases	353,782	382,487	8.1	287,491	310,252	7.9	66,292	72,236	9.0
Delinquency Offenses									
Person	51,409	56,644	10.2	41,618	45,923	10.3	9,791	10,721	9.5
Property	193,124	211,508	9.5	158,797	172,676	8.7	34,327	38,832	13.1
Drugs	27,633	30,146	9.1	22,587	24,965	10.5	5,046	5,181	2.7
Public Order	81,617	84,190	3.2	64,489	66,688	3.4	17,128	17,502	2.2
Race									
White	249,971	269,953	8.0	198,571	213,220	7.4	45,342	49,735	9.7
Person	29,095	31,582	8.5	23,371	25,231	8.0	5,325	5,880	10.4
Property	138,221	151,928	9.9	111,311	121,008	8.7	23,565	26,905	14.2
Drugs	22,016	23,174	5.3	17,156	18,224	6.2	4,262	4,262	0.0
Public Order	60,639	63,269	4.3	46,733	48,757	4.3	12,190	12,688	4.1
Nonwhite	103,810	112,534	8.4	82,283	89,292	8.5	19,147	20,484	7.0
Person	22,314	25,061	12.3	17,685	20,042	13.3	4,323	4,646	7.5
Property	54,902	59,580	8.5	43,879	47,274	7.7	9,694	10,731	10.7
Drugs	5,616	6,972	24.1	4,833	6,013	24.4	631	752	19.2
Public Order	20,978	20,921	-0.3	15,886	15,963	0.5	4,499	4,355	-3.2

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA
(32.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 34

Status Offense Cases: 1984-1985 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense Category

	Total			Males			Females		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Total Cases	69,707	76,930	10.4	38,784	42,962	10.8	30,923	33,967	9.8
Status Offenses									
Runaway	16,826	19,082	13.4	6,247	7,126	14.1	10,579	11,956	13.0
Liquor	19,046	20,342	6.8	13,911	14,690	5.6	5,135	5,652	10.1
Truancy	7,567	7,764	2.6	4,121	4,198	1.9	3,446	3,566	3.5
Ungovernable	16,882	18,252	8.1	8,161	9,009	10.4	8,721	9,243	6.0
Other Status	9,386	11,489	22.4	6,344	7,939	25.1	3,042	3,550	16.7
Race									
White	56,384	62,879	11.5	29,282	32,421	10.7	22,661	25,257	11.5
Runaway	13,517	15,358	13.6	4,965	5,666	14.1	8,443	9,575	13.4
Liquor	17,824	19,258	8.0	11,340	12,120	6.9	3,968	4,449	12.1
Truancy	5,906	6,190	4.8	3,135	3,104	-1.0	2,430	2,612	7.5
Ungovernable	11,542	12,667	9.7	5,568	6,213	11.6	5,868	6,299	6.2
Other Status	7,595	9,406	23.8	4,274	5,318	24.4	1,952	2,322	19.0
Nonwhite	13,323	14,051	5.5	6,380	6,798	6.6	6,274	6,495	3.5
Runaway	3,310	3,724	12.5	1,224	1,398	14.2	2,059	2,298	11.6
Liquor	1,221	1,084	-11.2	816	717	-12.1	232	216	-6.9
Truancy	1,661	1,574	-5.2	793	800	0.9	771	654	-15.2
Ungovernable	5,341	5,586	4.6	2,528	2,698	6.7	2,764	2,819	19.9
Other Status	1,790	2,083	16.4	1,019	1,185	16.3	448	508	13.4

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA
(25.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 35

Delinquency Cases: 1984-1985 Trends
by Sex, Age and Offense Category

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Total Cases	353,782	382,487	8.1	287,430	310,209	7.9	66,276	72,226	9.0
Ages 15 or Younger	186,909	202,924	8.6	149,011	161,339	8.3	37,889	41,567	9.7
Person	27,434	30,602	11.5	21,441	24,035	12.1	5,988	6,562	9.6
Property	112,710	122,347	8.6	91,933	99,008	7.7	20,762	23,320	12.3
Drugs	9,935	11,196	12.7	7,700	8,825	14.6	2,234	2,369	6.0
Public Order	36,830	38,779	5.3	27,937	29,471	5.5	8,905	9,316	4.6
Age 16	77,361	85,005	9.9	63,346	69,700	10.0	13,991	15,293	9.3
Person	10,964	12,263	11.8	9,026	10,120	12.1	1,930	2,141	10.9
Property	39,241	44,053	12.3	32,436	36,256	11.8	6,797	7,793	14.7
Drugs	7,427	8,222	10.7	6,184	6,981	12.9	1,241	1,239	-0.2
Public Order	19,729	20,467	3.7	15,700	16,343	4.1	4,023	4,120	2.4
Ages 17 or Older	89,513	94,558	5.6	75,073	79,170	5.5	14,396	15,366	6.7
Person	13,011	13,778	5.9	11,131	11,757	5.6	1,868	2,016	7.9
Property	41,173	45,108	9.6	34,404	37,391	8.7	6,763	7,714	14.1
Drugs	10,271	10,728	4.4	8,699	9,154	5.2	1,569	1,572	0.2
Public Order	25,058	24,944	-0.5	20,839	20,868	0.1	4,196	4,064	-3.1

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA
(32.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 36

Status Offense Cases: 1984-1985 Trends
by Sex, Age and Offense Category

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Total Cases	69,707	76,930	10.4	38,766	42,949	10.8	30,903	33,950	9.9
Ages 15 or Younger	37,625	41,416	10.1	18,476	20,453	10.7	19,125	20,941	9.5
Runaway	10,750	11,900	10.7	3,825	4,178	9.2	6,910	7,710	11.6
Liquor	4,328	4,654	7.5	2,678	2,829	5.6	1,649	1,826	10.7
Truancy	6,260	6,502	3.9	3,364	3,460	2.9	2,894	3,038	5.0
Ungovernable	11,526	12,351	7.2	5,514	6,008	9.0	6,008	6,338	5.5
Other Status	4,761	6,009	26.2	3,095	3,978	28.5	1,664	2,029	21.9
Age 16	16,205	18,770	15.8	9,281	10,911	17.6	6,914	7,857	13.6
Runaway	3,760	4,549	21.0	1,442	1,785	23.8	2,311	2,762	19.5
Liquor	5,639	6,445	14.3	4,042	4,614	14.2	1,596	1,831	14.7
Truancy	905	941	4.0	514	544	5.8	391	397	1.5
Ungovernable	3,495	3,912	11.9	1,652	1,911	15.7	1,842	2,001	8.6
Other Status	2,406	2,923	21.5	1,631	2,057	26.1	774	866	11.9
Ages 17 or Older	15,876	16,743	5.5	11,009	11,585	5.2	4,864	5,152	5.9
Runaway	2,316	2,633	13.7	971	1,157	19.2	1,343	1,474	9.8
Liquor	9,079	9,242	1.8	7,189	7,247	0.8	1,890	1,995	5.6
Truancy	401	322	-19.7	241	192	-20.3	160	129	-19.4
Ungovernable	1,862	1,989	6.8	993	1,087	9.5	869	901	3.7
Other Status	2,218	2,557	15.3	1,615	1,902	17.8	602	653	8.5

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA
(25.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 37

Delinquency Cases: 1984-1985 Trends
by Sex, Offense Category and Manner of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Nonpetitioned Cases	168,831	184,477	9.3	130,860	142,217	8.7	37,936	42,231	11.3
Person	20,492	22,532	10.0	15,469	16,953	9.6	5,013	5,576	11.2
Property	95,340	106,679	11.9	73,726	81,659	10.8	21,602	25,004	15.7
Drugs	14,661	15,447	5.4	11,696	12,360	5.7	2,962	3,083	4.1
Public Order	38,338	39,819	3.9	29,969	31,245	4.3	8,359	8,568	2.5
Petitioned Cases	184,953	198,011	7.1	156,568	167,993	7.3	28,342	29,995	5.8
Person	30,918	34,112	10.3	26,128	28,959	10.8	4,773	5,143	7.8
Property	97,784	104,829	7.2	85,047	90,996	7.0	12,720	13,823	8.7
Drugs	12,972	14,699	13.3	10,887	12,601	15.7	2,083	2,097	0.7
Public Order	43,279	44,371	2.5	34,506	35,437	2.7	8,766	8,932	1.9

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA
(32.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 38

Status Offense Cases: 1984-1985 Trends
by Sex, Offense Category and Manner of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Nonpetitioned Cases	51,131	55,991	9.5	27,918	30,581	9.5	23,182	25,385	9.5
Runaway	13,814	15,789	14.3	5,161	5,936	15.0	8,631	9,838	14.0
Liquor	13,747	14,588	6.1	9,956	10,415	4.6	3,790	4,174	10.1
Truancy	4,689	4,996	6.5	2,566	2,714	5.8	2,121	2,279	7.4
Ungovernable	13,291	14,243	7.2	6,464	7,144	10.5	6,824	7,094	4.0
Other Status	5,590	6,375	14.0	3,771	4,372	15.9	1,816	2,000	10.1
Petitioned Cases	18,576	20,939	12.7	10,850	12,366	14.0	7,720	8,566	11.0
Runaway	3,013	3,293	9.3	1,077	1,183	9.8	1,933	2,108	9.1
Liquor	5,298	5,754	8.6	3,954	4,275	8.1	1,344	1,478	10.0
Truancy	2,878	2,768	-3.8	1,554	1,482	-4.6	1,324	1,285	-2.9
Ungovernable	3,592	4,010	11.6	1,695	1,862	9.9	1,895	2,146	13.2
Other Status	3,795	5,114	34.8	2,570	3,564	38.7	1,224	1,549	26.6

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA
(25.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 39

Delinquency Cases: 1984-1985 Trends
by Sex, Disposition Category and Manner of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Nonpetitioned Cases	168,830	184,475	9.3	130,887	142,237	8.7	37,943	42,238	11.3
Released	104,998	109,716	4.5	81,379	84,634	4.0	23,619	25,082	6.2
Other than Released	63,832	74,759	17.1	49,508	57,603	16.4	14,324	17,156	19.8
Petitioned Cases	184,952	198,010	7.1	156,604	168,013	7.3	28,348	29,997	5.8
Released	37,492	39,752	6.0	30,951	32,830	6.1	6,541	6,922	5.8
Probation	83,758	90,646	8.2	71,209	77,266	8.5	12,549	13,380	6.6
Placement	39,651	42,495	7.2	34,500	37,086	7.5	5,151	5,409	5.0
Waived	4,064	3,857	-5.1	3,855	3,639	-5.6	209	218	4.3
Other	19,987	21,260	6.4	16,089	17,192	6.9	3,898	4,068	4.4

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA
(32.0% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 40

Status Offense Cases: 1984-1985 Trends
by Sex, Disposition Category and Manner of Handling

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Nonpetitioned Cases	51,131	55,991	9.5	27,936	30,596	9.5	23,195	25,395	9.5
Released	28,804	31,533	9.5	16,064	17,608	9.6	12,740	13,925	9.3
Other than Released	22,327	24,458	9.5	11,872	12,988	9.4	10,455	11,470	9.7
Petitioned Cases	18,576	20,940	12.7	10,853	12,371	14.0	7,723	8,569	11.0
Released	3,696	4,208	13.9	2,027	2,363	16.6	1,669	1,845	10.5
Probation	6,576	6,960	5.8	3,632	3,899	7.3	2,944	3,061	4.0
Placement	1,884	2,035	8.0	921	1,005	9.1	963	1,030	7.0
Waived	10	12	*	10	11	*	0	1	*
Other	6,410	7,725	20.5	4,263	5,093	19.5	2,147	2,632	22.6

* Too few cases to obtain reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA
(25.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 41

Delinquency Cases Detained: 1984-1985 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense Category and Sex, Age and Offense Category

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	81,917	86,753	5.9	68,539	72,953	6.4	13,378	13,801	3.2
Delinquency Offenses									
Person	14,283	15,248	6.8	12,302	13,233	7.6	1,981	2,015	1.7
Property	38,597	41,189	6.7	33,315	35,510	6.6	5,282	5,679	7.5
Drugs	6,272	7,372	17.5	5,239	6,264	19.6	1,033	1,108	7.3
Public Order	22,765	22,945	0.8	17,683	17,946	1.5	5,082	4,999	-1.6
Race									
White	54,714	57,463	5.0	45,057	47,554	5.5	9,264	9,562	3.2
Person	7,610	8,051	5.8	6,415	6,829	6.5	1,158	1,179	1.8
Property	26,244	27,887	6.3	22,359	23,769	6.3	3,703	3,953	6.8
Drugs	4,749	5,192	9.3	3,830	4,245	10.8	894	922	3.1
Public Order	16,111	16,333	1.4	12,453	12,711	2.1	3,509	3,508	0.0
Nonwhite	27,204	29,290	7.7	23,000	24,961	8.5	4,016	4,157	3.5
Person	6,673	7,197	7.9	5,823	6,334	8.8	817	825	1.0
Property	12,353	13,301	7.7	10,725	11,536	7.6	1,542	1,687	9.4
Drugs	1,523	2,180	43.1	1,386	1,986	43.3	129	183	41.9
Public Order	6,655	6,612	-0.6	5,066	5,105	0.8	1,528	1,462	-4.3
Age									
15 or Younger	38,286	40,802	6.6	30,964	33,201	7.2	7,324	7,597	3.7
Person	6,447	7,111	10.3	5,333	5,946	11.5	1,114	1,163	4.4
Property	19,595	20,651	5.4	16,569	17,371	4.8	3,026	3,280	8.4
Drugs	1,922	2,313	20.3	1,517	1,907	25.7	405	405	0.0
Public Order	10,322	10,727	3.9	7,545	7,977	5.7	2,779	2,749	-1.1
16	20,414	21,713	6.4	17,255	18,514	7.3	3,159	3,197	1.2
Person	3,586	3,769	5.1	3,121	3,314	6.2	465	454	-2.4
Property	9,280	10,076	8.6	8,073	8,829	9.4	1,206	1,247	3.4
Drugs	1,743	2,116	21.4	1,482	1,822	22.9	262	293	11.8
Public Order	5,805	5,752	-0.9	4,579	4,549	-0.7	1,226	1,203	-1.9
17 or Older	23,218	24,239	4.4	20,321	21,233	4.5	2,896	3,005	3.8
Person	4,250	4,368	2.8	3,848	3,970	3.2	402	398	-1.0
Property	9,723	10,462	7.6	8,673	9,310	7.3	1,050	1,152	9.7
Drugs	2,607	2,943	12.9	2,240	2,534	13.1	367	409	11.4
Public Order	6,638	6,466	-2.6	5,560	5,419	-2.5	1,077	1,046	-2.9

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, IA, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, VA (28.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 42
Status Offense Cases Detained: 1984-1985 Trends
by Sex, Race and Offense Category and Sex, Age and Offense Category

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change	1984	1985	Percent Change
Total Cases Detained	5,205	6,531	25.5	2,461	3,017	22.6	2,744	3,514	28.1
Status Offenses									
Runaway	2,878	3,845	33.6	1,099	1,428	29.9	1,779	2,417	35.9
Liquor	689	703	2.0	534	522	-2.2	155	181	16.8
Truancy	131	159	21.4	64	85	*	67	74	*
Ungovernable	1,127	1,425	26.4	516	730	41.5	611	695	13.7
Other Status	380	399	5.0	248	252	1.6	132	147	11.4
Race									
White	4,015	5,152	28.3	1,889	2,365	25.2	2,108	2,772	31.5
Runaway	2,267	3,033	33.8	878	1,135	29.3	1,385	1,896	36.9
Liquor	607	635	4.6	467	462	-1.1	132	168	27.3
Truancy	103	124	20.4	50	63	*	51	59	*
Ungovernable	841	1,132	34.6	382	570	49.2	455	556	22.2
Other Status	197	228	15.7	112	135	20.5	85	93	*
Nonwhite	1,190	1,379	15.9	557	641	15.1	629	737	17.2
Runaway	611	812	32.9	218	291	33.5	392	521	32.9
Liquor	82	68	*	58	57	*	23	11	*
Truancy	28	35	*	13	21	*	15	14	*
Ungovernable	286	293	2.4	132	155	17.4	152	137	-9.9
Other Status	183	171	-6.6	136	117	-14.0	47	54	*
Age									
15 or Younger	3,039	3,702	21.8	1,243	1,475	18.7	1,795	2,225	24.0
Runaway	1,769	2,268	28.2	613	748	22.0	1,156	1,519	31.4
Liquor	198	198	0.0	129	124	-3.9	68	74	*
Truancy	106	136	28.3	50	70	*	56	66	*
Ungovernable	743	905	21.8	315	422	34.0	428	481	12.4
Other Status	223	195	-12.6	136	111	-18.4	87	85	*
16	1,212	1,613	33.1	639	804	25.8	576	809	40.5
Runaway	674	965	43.2	283	388	37.1	391	577	47.6
Liquor	202	210	4.0	163	155	-4.9	39	55	*
Truancy	15	15	*	10	11	*	5	4	*
Ungovernable	250	331	32.4	128	188	46.9	122	143	17.2
Other Status	71	92	*	52	62	*	19	30	*
17 or Older	954	1,215	27.4	582	737	26.6	371	479	29.1
Runaway	435	612	40.7	203	292	43.8	232	321	38.4
Liquor	289	295	2.1	242	243	0.4	47	52	*
Truancy	10	8	*	4	4	*	6	4	*
Ungovernable	134	189	41.0	73	119	*	60	70	*
Other Status	86	111	*	60	79	*	26	32	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, MS, NE, ND, OH, SD, TN, VA (22.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 43

MURDER/NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER CASES

What were the murder/nonnegligent manslaughter case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	*	*	*	*	*
11	*	*	*	*	*
12	*	*	*	*	*
13	*	*	*	*	*
14	*	*	*	*	*
15	*	*	*	*	*
16	0.11	*	*	*	*
17	0.14	*	*	*	*
Total 10-17	0.05	0.05	0.20	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to murder/nonnegligent manslaughter cases referred to juvenile court?

	Murder/Nonnegligent Manslaughter Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	394	361	33
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	10%	9%	*
Yes	90%	91%	*
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	28%	29%	*
Placement	36%	37%	*
Probation	11%	11%	*
Release	12%	11%	*
Other	3%	3%	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, TN, UT, VA
(32.2% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 44

FORCIBLE RAPE CASES

What were the forcible rape case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	*	*	*	*	*
11	*	*	*	*	*
12	*	*	*	*	*
13	*	*	*	*	*
14	0.18	*	0.89	*	*
15	0.28	0.29	1.49	*	*
16	0.33	0.31	1.80	*	*
17	0.33	0.37	1.64	*	*
Total 10-17	0.18	0.18	0.92	*	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to forcible rape cases referred to juvenile court?

	Forcible Rape Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	1,480	1,456	24
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	14%	14%	*
Yes	86%	86%	*
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	5%	5%	*
Placement	24%	25%	*
Probation	31%	31%	*
Release	23%	23%	*
Other	3%	3%	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, HI, IA, MD, MS, NJ, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA
(31.5% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 45

ROBBERY CASES

What were the robbery case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	*	*	*	*	*
11	0.15	*	0.89	*	*
12	0.35	*	2.16	*	*
13	0.79	0.52	4.61	*	*
14	1.40	0.85	8.64	*	0.81
15	2.05	1.31	13.26	*	0.88
16	2.45	1.68	15.42	*	0.91
17	2.72	2.07	16.36	*	*
Total 10-17	1.30	0.89	7.87	0.08	0.50

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to robbery cases referred to juvenile court?

	Robbery Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	12,714	11,879	835
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	11%	11%	17%
Yes	89%	89%	83%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	5%	6%	3%
Placement	24%	24%	18%
Probation	31%	31%	33%
Release	23%	23%	23%
Other	5%	5%	6%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (36.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 46

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT CASES

What were the aggravated assault case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	0.16	*	*	*	*
11	0.29	0.29	1.15	*	*
12	0.57	0.60	2.07	*	*
13	1.04	0.98	3.54	0.25	1.50
14	1.65	1.64	5.66	0.41	2.11
15	2.26	2.29	8.70	0.46	2.58
16	2.90	3.19	10.61	0.53	2.94
17	3.17	3.85	11.05	0.50	2.58
Total 10-17	1.56	1.70	5.50	0.30	1.65

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to aggravated assault cases referred to juvenile court?

	Aggravated Assault Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	14,846	12,134	2,712
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	29%	27%	36%
Yes	71%	73%	64%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	2%	3%	1%
Placement	13%	14%	8%
Probation	30%	30%	30%
Release	20%	20%	21%
Other	5%	5%	5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 47

BURGLARY CASES

What were the burglary case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	0.77	1.10	2.34	*	*
11	1.30	1.93	3.74	*	*
12	2.54	3.83	6.70	0.47	*
13	4.66	7.24	11.79	0.91	0.94
14	7.23	11.38	18.13	1.39	1.25
15	9.35	15.18	23.37	1.52	1.49
16	9.80	16.55	23.35	1.28	1.42
17	9.32	15.94	21.64	1.12	1.21
Total 10-17	5.83	9.53	14.12	0.92	0.94

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to burglary cases referred to juvenile court?

	Burglary Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	56,839	52,460	4,379
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	27%	26%	42%
Yes	73%	74%	58%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	2%	2%	--
Placement	16%	17%	10%
Probation	38%	39%	33%
Release	11%	11%	10%
Other	5%	5%	6%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (36.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 48

LARCENY-THEFT CASES

What were the larceny-theft case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	2.05	2.26	6.65	0.62	1.52
11	3.47	3.83	10.20	1.30	2.74
12	6.19	6.73	16.28	2.89	5.19
13	10.15	11.48	24.67	4.95	8.47
14	13.96	16.55	32.13	6.81	11.25
15	16.76	19.71	39.76	7.88	15.49
16	17.94	22.26	39.03	8.19	16.13
17	17.18	21.51	36.67	7.41	16.70
Total 10-17	11.31	13.53	26.04	5.20	9.85

What happened to larceny-theft cases referred to juvenile court?

	Larceny-Theft Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	110,307	80,811	29,496
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	57%	53%	68%
Yes	43%	47%	32%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	--	1%	--
Placement	6%	7%	3%
Probation	22%	23%	17%
Release	9%	10%	6%
Other	6%	6%	5%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (36.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 49

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CASES

What were the motor vehicle theft case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	*	*	*	*	*
11	*	*	*	*	*
12	0.28	0.38	*	*	*
13	0.85	1.16	1.78	0.40	*
14	1.92	2.75	3.96	0.84	*
15	2.99	4.36	7.32	0.96	*
16	3.33	4.83	9.11	0.90	*
17	1.21	4.47	8.70	0.57	*
Total 10-17	1.64	2.40	4.08	0.50	0.40

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to motor vehicle theft cases referred to juvenile court?

	Motor Vehicle Theft Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	14,712	12,623	2,089
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	35%	33%	49%
Yes	65%	67%	51%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	2%	2%	--
Placement	17%	18%	10%
Probation	29%	30%	22%
Release	11%	11%	12%
Other	7%	7%	7%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (33.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 50

ARSON CASES

What were the arson case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	0.09	*	*	*	*
11	0.11	*	*	*	*
12	0.17	0.32	*	*	*
13	0.28	0.48	*	*	*
14	0.35	0.65	*	*	*
15	0.30	0.52	*	*	*
16	0.23	0.39	*	*	*
17	0.21	0.39	*	*	*
Total 10-17	0.22	0.40	0.33	0.05	*

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to arson cases referred to juvenile court?

	Arson Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	2,111	1,874	237
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	38%	39%	32%
Yes	62%	61%	68%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	1%	1%	0%
Placement	10%	9%	20%
Probation	30%	31%	27%
Release	15%	15%	14%
Other	5%	5%	8%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (35.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 51

SIMPLE ASSAULT CASES

What were the simple assault case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

Age Group	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	0.50	0.57	1.65	*	*
11	0.85	0.93	2.66	*	1.08
12	1.53	1.52	4.29	0.57	2.09
13	2.91	2.65	8.18	1.38	3.97
14	4.30	4.07	12.04	2.07	5.57
15	5.31	5.38	16.55	2.16	5.83
16	5.74	6.59	16.58	2.06	5.38
17	5.95	7.30	17.11	1.84	4.75
Total 10-17	3.51	3.77	10.05	1.35	3.72

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to simple assault cases referred to juvenile court?

	Simple Assault Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	33,258	24,686	8,572
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	50%	47%	58%
Yes	50%	53%	42%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	1%	1%	--
Placement	7%	8%	5%
Probation	21%	22%	17%
Release	18%	18%	16%
Other	4%	5%	4%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, OH, PA, SD, UT, VA
(35.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 52

WEAPONS OFFENSE CASES

What were the weapons offense case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	*	*	*	*	*
11	*	*	*	*	*
12	0.20	0.26	*	*	*
13	0.50	0.70	1.37	*	*
14	0.95	1.22	3.24	*	*
15	1.37	1.89	4.66	*	*
16	1.70	2.47	5.52	*	*
17	1.86	2.79	5.86	*	*
Total 10-17	0.87	1.24	2.77	0.09	0.34

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to weapons offense cases referred to juvenile court?

	Weapons Offense Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	8,499	7,811	688
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	48%	48%	49%
Yes	52%	52%	51%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	1%	1%	--
Placement	9%	9%	5%
Probation	27%	27%	30%
Release	11%	11%	13%
Other	4%	4%	3%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (36.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 53

SHOPLIFTING CASES

What were the shoplifting case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	1.40	1.52	4.40	0.47	1.20
11	2.40	2.52	6.53	1.12	2.23
12	4.08	4.15	9.82	2.38	3.89
13	6.16	6.41	13.02	3.93	6.14
14	7.90	8.50	15.36	5.14	8.09
15	9.01	9.46	17.63	5.76	11.12
16	9.25	10.08	17.02	5.71	11.69
17	8.31	8.76	14.40	5.23	12.10
Total 10-17	6.24	6.63	12.42	3.67	7.17

What happened to shoplifting cases referred to juvenile court?

	Shoplifting Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	56,891	36,617	20,274
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	70%	68%	74%
Yes	30%	32%	26%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	--	--	--
Placement	4%	5%	3%
Probation	16%	17%	14%
Release	5%	5%	4%
Other	5%	5%	5%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IA, MD, MS, NJ, PA, TN, UT, VA
(34.6% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 54

VANDALISM CASES

What were the vandalism case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	0.81	1.37	2.00	*	*
11	1.16	1.93	2.56	*	*
12	1.79	2.96	3.79	0.37	*
13	2.65	4.45	5.14	0.63	*
14	3.28	5.41	6.34	0.83	0.82
15	3.76	6.46	6.82	0.84	0.97
16	3.84	7.10	6.03	0.67	0.76
17	3.47	6.42	5.45	0.59	0.62
Total 10-17	2.66	4.64	4.82	0.54	0.56

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to vandalism cases referred to juvenile court?

	Vandalism Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	25,963	23,357	2,606
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	58%	58%	63%
Yes	42%	42%	37%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	--	--	--
Placement	4%	4%	3%
Probation	19%	19%	16%
Release	12%	13%	11%
Other	6%	6%	6%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, PA, SD, TN, UT, VA (36.9% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 55

DRUG POSSESSION/USE CASES

What were the drug possession/use case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	*	*	*	*	*
11	*	*	*	*	*
12	0.21	0.33	*	*	*
13	0.67	1.01	*	0.47	*
14	1.50	2.43	1.47	0.82	*
15	2.57	4.17	3.52	1.12	*
16	3.52	5.82	5.42	1.33	*
17	4.38	7.43	6.12	1.60	*
Total 10-17	1.70	2.81	2.23	0.72	0.36

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to drug possession/use cases referred to juvenile court?

	Drug Possession/Use Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	11,800	9,585	2,215
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	49%	47%	56%
Yes	51%	53%	44%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	--	--	--
Placement	11%	11%	10%
Probation	25%	26%	21%
Release	8%	8%	8%
Other	7%	7%	6%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, NJ, OH, PA, TN, UT, VA
(26.4% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 56

DRUG TRAFFICKING CASES

What were the drug trafficking case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	*	*	*	*	*
11	*	*	*	*	*
12	0.16	*	*	*	*
13	0.46	0.74	*	*	*
14	1.23	1.76	2.88	0.48	*
15	2.27	3.39	5.36	0.74	*
16	3.44	5.24	8.95	0.85	*
17	4.24	6.27	11.62	1.05	*
Total 10-17	1.55	2.34	3.81	0.45	0.33

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to drug trafficking cases referred to juvenile court?

	Drug Trafficking Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	10,818	9,356	1,462
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	47%	46%	57%
Yes	53%	54%	43%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	--	--	--
Placement	13%	14%	8%
Probation	29%	30%	25%
Release	8%	8%	8%
Other	2%	2%	2%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, NJ, OH, PA, TN, UT, VA
(26.4% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 57

MARIJUANA CASES

What were the marijuana case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	*	*	*	*	*
11	*	*	*	*	*
12	0.33	0.50	*	*	*
13	1.02	1.60	1.25	0.55	*
14	2.33	3.63	3.73	0.99	*
15	3.92	6.14	7.45	1.41	*
16	5.08	8.35	10.13	1.41	*
17	5.70	9.13	13.30	1.29	1.23
Total 10-17	2.43	3.90	4.65	0.78	0.57

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to marijuana cases referred to juvenile court?

	Marijuana Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	17,164	14,618	2,546
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	59%	57%	68%
Yes	41%	43%	32%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	--	--	--
Placement	6%	6%	3%
Probation	23%	24%	17%
Release	7%	7%	6%
Other	5%	5%	6%

-- Less than 0.5%

Data Sources: AZ, CA, FL, HI, NJ, PA, SD, TN, UT
(26.8% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 58

ALCOHOL CASES

What were the alcohol case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	*	*	*	*	*
11	*	*	*	*	*
12	0.14	*	*	*	*
13	0.57	0.76	*	0.57	*
14	1.75	2.34	*	1.84	*
15	4.15	6.50	1.79	3.34	*
16	8.32	14.63	3.34	5.30	0.97
17	11.63	22.17	4.64	5.69	1.07
Total 10-17	3.47	6.11	1.38	2.23	0.42

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to alcohol cases referred to juvenile court?

	Alcohol Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	29,026	21,594	7,432
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	70%	69%	73%
Yes	30%	31%	27%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	--	--	--
Placement	2%	2%	2%
Probation	12%	13%	9%
Release	5%	5%	4%
Other	11%	11%	11%

-- Less than 0.5%

Note: Alcohol offenses include charges of public drinking or drunkenness as well as status liquor law violations and underage drinking.

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, IA, MD, MS, NE, NJ, ND, OH, SD, TN, UT, VA (31.7% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

Table 59

RUNAWAY CASES

What were the runaway case rates for different age/sex and age/race groups?

	Cases per 1,000 Youth Within Age Group				
		Male		Female	
Age Group	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
10	0.15	*	*	*	*
11	0.33	0.34	*	*	*
12	0.97	0.64	1.08	1.16	1.36
13	2.54	1.73	1.57	3.40	3.54
14	4.71	3.07	2.59	6.97	5.24
15	5.88	4.15	3.23	8.44	6.03
16	5.51	4.71	2.83	7.29	5.12
17	3.20	3.10	1.59	3.99	2.61
Total 10-17	3.04	2.34	1.79	4.16	3.11

* Too few cases to obtain a reliable rate.

What happened to runaway cases referred to juvenile court?

	Runaway Cases		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Cases	21,799	8,121	13,678
	100%	100%	100%
Was the case petitioned?			
No	81%	82%	80%
Yes	19%	18%	20%
Petition led to a disposition of:			
Waive to criminal court	0%	0%	0%
Placement	3%	2%	3%
Probation	6%	6%	6%
Release	5%	5%	5%
Other	5%	5%	5%

Data Sources: AL, AZ, CA, FL, HI, MD, MS, NE, ND, SD, TN, UT, VA
(27.1% of the U.S. youth population at risk)

APPENDIX A

PROCEDURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF PETITIONED DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE CASES

PROCEDURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF PETITIONED DELINQUENCY AND STATUS OFFENSE CASES

This section describes the data and the statistical procedures employed to develop national estimates of the number and characteristics of petitioned delinquency and status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1985.[1]

DATA

The *Juvenile Court Statistics* series utilizes data provided to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive by state and county agencies responsible for the collection and/or dissemination of information on the processing of youth through the juvenile courts. These data are not the result of a census or scientifically designed (probability) sampling procedure. They are also not the result of a uniform data collection effort. The national estimates were developed by using data from all courts who were willing and able to provide data for this work.

The data used in this report fall into one of two general categories: case-level data and court-level aggregate statistics. Case-level data are generated by courts with automated client tracking/management information systems or automated reporting systems. These data describe in detail the characteristics of each delinquency and status offense case handled by the court and usually contain information on the age, sex and race of the youth referred, the date and source of referral, the offense(s) charged, whether or not the youth was detained, whether or not the case was petitioned, the date of disposition, and the disposition of the case. The court-level aggregate statistics were either abstracted from annual reports or supplied on request by local and state agencies. These figures report the total number of petitioned delinquency and status offense cases handled by a court in a defined time period (e.g., calendar year, fiscal year).

Two data bases containing information on juvenile court activity were constructed. The structure of each court's case-level data set (e.g., the definition of data elements, their codes, and interrelationships) was unique, having been designed to meet the informational needs and demands of the state or local jurisdiction. These disparate case-level data sets were combined by converting (recoding) each into a common (national) data format, a process which required an intimate understanding of the development, structure, and content of each data set. The combination of these standardized data sets formed the **national case-level data base.**

Case-level data from each jurisdiction were also summarized to produce court-level aggregate statistics for these jurisdictions. These aggregate statistics were combined with those from the courts which only contributed court-level aggregate statistics to form the **national court-level data base.**

In all, juvenile courts with jurisdiction over 96% of the U.S. youth population contributed either case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics on their delinquency and status offense cases. However, not all of this juvenile court information was used to generate the national estimates. Each data set contributed to the archive was studied to determine its structural characteristics (e.g., unit of count and coding rules) and its consistency with data previously supplied by the same source. To be used in this report the data had to be compatible with the report's unit of count, a **case disposed**, the data source had to report consistently for at least a two year period and had to represent the complete reporting of all delinquency or status offense cases formally disposed by the court in 1985.

[1]For a more complete discussion of the estimation procedures, interested readers are directed to the forthcoming *Technical Appendix* to this report.

Case-level data describing in detail 295,925 delinquency cases handled formally by 1,133 jurisdictions in 22 states (Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin) met the estimation criteria (Table A-1). In 1985 these courts had jurisdiction over 49% of the nation's youth population at risk. An additional 345 jurisdictions in these and 7 other states (District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, New Mexico, Texas, and Vermont) reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 36,010 formally processed delinquency cases. In 1985 these courts had jurisdiction over 10% of the nation's youth population at risk. In all, case-level data and court-level statistics on petitioned delinquency cases which were compatible with the reporting requirements of this series were availabie from 1,478 jurisdictions containing 59% of the nation's youth population at risk.

Table A-1

1985 County Cluster Profiles: Delinquency Data

			Counties Reporting Compatible Data			
			Number of Counties			
County Cluster	County Population Age 10-17	Counties in Cluster	Case-Level	Court-Level	Total	Percent of Youth Population at Risk
1	Under 9,400	2,517	888	299	1,187	44%
2	9,400 - 36,999	411	161	33	194	48%
3	37,000 - 99,999	118	62	8	70	63%
4	100,000 or more	35	22	5	27	83%
Total		3,081	1,133	345	1,478	59%

Case-level data describing in detail 41,677 status offense cases handled formally by 1,114 jurisdictions in 21 states (Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin) met the estimation criteria (Table A-2). In 1985 these courts had jurisdiction over 46% of the nation's youth population at risk. An additional 345 jurisdictions in these and 7 other states (District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, New Mexico, Texas, and Vermont) reported compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 5,456 petitioned status offense cases. In 1985 these courts had jurisdiction over 10% of the nation's youth population at risk. In all, case-level data and court-level statistics on petitioned status offense cases which were compatible with the reporting requirements of this series were available from 1,459 jurisdictions containing 56% of the nation's youth population at risk.

YOUTH POPULATION AT RISK

The number and type of juvenile court cases in a county is highly related to the size and demographic composition of the youth population in the county that is potentially under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Consequently, a critical element in the development of the national

Table A-2

1985 County Cluster Profiles: Status Offense Data

County Cluster	County Population Age 10-17	Counties in Cluster	Counties Reporting Compatible Data: Number of Counties: Case-Level	Court-Level	Total	Percent of Youth Population at Risk
1	Under 9,400	2,517	887	299	1,186	44%
2	9,400 - 36,999	411	153	33	186	46%
3	37,000 - 99,999	118	53	8	61	55%
4	100,000 or more	35	21	5	26	82%
Total		3,081	1,114	345	1,459	56%

estimates was the construction of a measure of a county's youth population at risk for juvenile court referral.

Every state in the nation defines an upper age limit of original juvenile court delinquency jurisdiction.[2] While there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion (e.g., youthful offender legislation, concurrent jurisdiction statutes, and extended jurisdiction provisions), it was decided that the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction would be the best upper age limit for the youth population at risk measure. A survey of the case-level data showed that very few delinquency or status offense cases involved youth below the age of 10. Therefore, the lower age limit of youth population at risk measure was set at 10 years of age. Consequently, in a New York county where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was 15, the youth population at risk equaled the number of youth 10 through 15 years of age residing in that county; in California where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was 17, the youth population at risk equaled the number of youth 10 through 17 years of age. In summary, the youth population at risk in a county was operationally defined as the number of youth age 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction. While a juvenile court is likely to handle a few cases involving youth who are above or below the age limits of their youth population at risk, it was decided that the youth population at risk was the best indicator of that segment of the total population that generates juvenile court activity. The decision to exclude these youth from the population at risk calculations enabled the case rate statistic (which is an integral part of the national estimation procedure) to be more sensitive to variations across jurisdictions.

Data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census were used to develop youth population at risk figures for each county in the country. The U.S. Bureau of the Census reported county-level age group estimates in five-year groupings for July 1, 1985 on a machine-readable data file entitled *County Population Estimates (Experimental) by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980-1982-1984-1985* and the

[2]In 1985 the upper age of court jurisdiction in three states (Connecticut, New York and North Carolina) was 15. In eight states (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16. In one state (Wyoming) the upper age of jurisdiction was 18. In all other states the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was 17.

national individual age by race group estimates for July 1, 1985 in *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 1022: United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1987*. Using these data sets, estimates of the 1985 county-level youth population at risk figures for whites and nonwhites ages 10 through 15, 16 and 17 were generated as follows. The 1985 county-level age group estimates (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19) for whites and nonwhites were divided into individual age group estimates by assuming that the proportions at each individual age group within the county were equivalent to the national proportions reported in the P-25 series for 1985. Individual age group population estimates for each county and the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction for each state were used to develop youth population at risk estimates for each county nationwide.

THE ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

National estimates of the number and the characteristics of petitioned delinquency and status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1985 were developed using the national case-level data base, the national court-level data base and county-level youth population at risk figures. The basic assumption underlying each stage of the estimation procedure was that the dynamics which produce the volume and characteristics of juvenile court cases in reporting counties were shared by nonreporting counties of similar size. County was selected as the unit of aggregation because most juvenile court jurisdictions were concurrent with county boundaries, most juvenile court data report the county in which the case was handled, and because youth population estimates developed by the U.S. Bureau of Census were reported by county.[3]

Each county in the country was placed in one of four clusters based on the estimated number of 10- through 17-year-olds residing in the county. The population boundaries of the four county clusters were established so that each cluster contained approximately one-quarter of the nation's 10-through 17-year-old population. The numbers of white and nonwhite youth at risk ages 10 through 15, 16 and 17 were developed for each county cluster, establishing six race/age population at risk groups within each county cluster. These population at risk groups incorporated the variations in the upper ages of original juvenile court jurisdiction.

The estimation procedure developed independent estimates of the number of petitioned delinquency and status offense cases handled by the courts in each cluster. While most information systems reported data on each delinquency and status offense case disposed by their juvenile court system, one state (New Jersey) reported case-level information on only their delinquency cases. Therefore, to take advantage of all available data, estimating samples for delinquency and status offense cases were constructed separately. The stages of the estimation procedure are outlined in Tables A-3 through A-8. Since identical procedures were used to develop national petitioned delinquency and status offense estimates, only the delinquency procedures will be discussed in detail.

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[3]Florida's juvenile court data was the only information used in this report which could not be aggregated by county. These data were collected by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) which identified the HRS district in which the case was handled. Florida's juvenile courts (which were not county based, but organized into 20 multi-county district courts) did not collect case-level information. In order to utilize the quality data collected by HRS, the aggregation criterion was relaxed to include the 11 HRS districts. In 1985 there were 3,137 counties in the United States. By replacing Florida's 67 counties with the 11 HRS districts, the total number of aggregation units, or **counties**, for this report became 3,081. Therefore, while the report uses the term **county** to describe the aggregation unit, the reader should be aware of the complications introduced by the use of Florida's HRS data.

Within each county cluster, jurisdictions reporting petitioned delinquency data consistent with this series' reporting requirements were identified in the national case-level data base. From the population at risk data, the numbers of white and nonwhite youth ages 10 through 15, 16 and 17 were compiled for these jurisdictions. The national case-level data base was summarized to determine the number of petitioned delinquency cases within each county cluster that involved youth in each of the six race/age population groups. For example, a total of 1,503,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 lived in the counties in Cluster 1 reporting compatible data, and generated a total of 14,899 petitioned delinquency cases (Table A-3). From these data case rates were developed for each of the six race/age groups within each county cluster. For example, in Cluster 1 the number of cases per 1,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 in the population was 9.9 [i.e., (14,899/1,503,000) x 1,000].

Next, the information contained in the national court-level data base was added and the case rates adjusted (Table A-4). Each single court-level statistic was disaggregated into six race/age group counts. This was accomplished by assuming that, for each jurisdiction's county cluster, the relationships among the six race/age case rates (developed using the case-level data) were paralleled in the aggregate statistic. For example, to disaggregate the single court-level statistic from a county in Cluster 2 with an upper age of jurisdiction of 15, the Cluster 2 white and nonwhite case rates for 10-through 15-year-olds (11.5 and 31.6 from Table A-3) were applied to the population at risk figures for that county. If this county reported that it handled 300 petitioned delinquency cases and had a youth population at risk containing 12,000 white youth ages 10 through 15 and 6,000 nonwhite youth in the same age group, one would estimate that there were 138 cases (42%) involving white youth ages 10 through 15 and 189.6 cases (58%) involving nonwhite youth in the same age group [i.e., (11.5 x 12,000)/1,000 = 138 and (31.6 x 6,000)/1,000 = 189.6]. By applying these percentages to the reported aggregate statistic of 300 cases, it would be estimated that this jurisdiction handled 126 white youth and 174 nonwhite youth age 15 or younger in 1985. In this way, case counts for the six race/age groups were developed from the aggregate case counts from each jurisdiction reporting only aggregate court-level statistics.

These disaggregated counts were added to those developed from the case-level data to produce an estimate of the number of petitioned delinquency cases handled involving each of the six race/age groups in each of the four county clusters by all jurisdictions reporting compatible data. The population at risk figures for the entire sample were also compiled. Together, the case counts and the population at risk figures generated a set of overall sample case rates for each of the six race/age groups within each of the four county clusters.

National estimates of the number of petitioned delinquency cases involving each race/age group within each cluster were then calculated by multiplying each of the sample's six race/age group case rates (from Table A-4) within each county cluster by the corresponding youth population at risk for all (reporting and nonreporting) counties in the cluster (Table A-5).

With national estimates of the total number of cases processed involving each race/age group in each county cluster, the next step was to generate estimates of their case characteristics. This was accomplished by weighting the individual case-level records found in the national case-level data base. For example, it was estimated that courts in County Cluster 4 processed a total of 20,200 petitioned delinquency cases involving white youth age 16 (Table A-5). The national case-level data base contained a total of 13,729 case records from counties in Cluster 4 involving white youth age 16 (Table A-3). Consequently, each of these case records was weighted by a factor of 1.47 (i.e., 20,200/13,729) for all national estimate analyses.

Table A-3

Petitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data

Youth Population at Risk
(in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,503	238	205	250	41	39
2	1,851	264	242	252	38	37
3	2,342	349	333	646	93	86
4	2,287	354	334	853	108	104
Total	7,981	1,205	1,114	2,000	281	265

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	≤16	16	>16	≤16	16	>16
1	14,899	7,345	7,843	3,903	1,660	1,906
2	21,342	9,145	10,236	7,958	2,999	3,216
3	33,936	14,843	17,869	21,274	8,346	8,819
4	27,277	13,729	15,498	21,933	9,437	10,512
Total	97,454	45,062	51,446	55,068	22,442	24,453

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	9.9	30.8	38.3	15.6	40.1	48.7
2	11.5	34.7	42.3	31.6	78.4	86.7
3	14.5	42.5	53.6	32.9	89.3	102.9
4	11.9	38.8	46.4	25.7	87.6	101.5
Total	12.2	37.4	46.2	27.5	79.9	92.1

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-4

Petitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics

Youth Population at Risk
(in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,989	317	230	302	51	41
2	2,208	327	251	311	48	38
3	2,597	393	341	731	109	94
4	3,015	482	334	1,169	159	104
Total	9,809	1,519	1,157	2,513	368	276

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	17,985	8,841	9,013	4,296	1,825	1,980
2	23,439	10,256	10,764	8,561	3,242	3,253
3	35,689	15,760	18,367	24,132	9,759	9,619
4	32,262	16,660	15,498	27,619	12,603	10,512
Total	109,375	51,517	53,642	64,608	27,429	25,364

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	9.0	27.9	39.1	14.2	35.7	48.7
2	10.6	31.4	42.9	27.6	67.6	85.1
3	13.7	40.1	53.8	33.0	89.4	102.7
4	10.7	34.5	46.4	23.6	79.1	101.5
Total	11.2	33.9	46.4	25.7	74.6	91.9

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-5

Petitioned Delinquency Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

National Estimates

	Youth Population at Risk (in thousands)					
	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4,577	724	515	716	111	66
2	4,484	701	474	757	111	61
3	4,216	676	493	1,102	164	123
4	3,665	584	382	1,375	190	116
Total	16,942	2,685	1,864	3,951	576	366

	Estimated Cases					
	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	41,400	20,200	20,100	10,100	3,900	3,200
2	47,600	22,000	20,300	20,900	7,500	5,200
3	57,900	27,100	26,600	36,400	14,600	12,600
4	39,200	20,200	17,700	32,500	15,100	11,800
Total	186,100	89,500	84,700	99,900	41,100	32,800

	Case Weights					
	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2.78	2.75	2.57	2.60	2.37	1.66
2	2.23	2.40	1.99	2.62	2.50	1.62
3	1.71	1.83	1.49	1.71	1.75	1.43
4	1.44	1.47	1.14	1.48	1.60	1.12

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-6

Petitioned Status Offense Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data

	Youth Population at Risk (in thousands)					
	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,497	238	204	248	41	39
2	1,747	246	225	232	35	34
3	2,023	293	279	580	83	75
4	2,248	347	327	814	101	97
Total	7,515	1,124	1,035	1,874	260	245

	Reported Cases					
	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	4,619	2,094	2,064	688	210	146
2	5,058	1,281	1,215	663	113	91
3	7,748	2,277	2,064	2,186	349	168
4	4,580	879	480	2,306	263	135
Total	22,005	6,531	5,823	5,843	935	540

	Case Rates					
	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	3.1	8.8	10.1	2.8	5.1	3.8
2	2.9	5.2	5.4	2.9	3.2	2.7
3	3.8	7.8	7.4	3.8	4.2	2.2
4	2.0	2.5	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.4
Total	2.9	5.8	5.6	3.1	3.6	2.2

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-7

Petitioned Status Offense Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

Sample Case-Level Data and Court-Level Statistics

Youth Population at Risk
(in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	1,983	316	230	301	51	40
2	2,105	309	234	291	45	35
3	2,278	337	287	665	98	83
4	2,977	476	327	1,130	152	97
Total	9,343	1,438	1,078	2,387	346	255

Reported Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	≤16	16	≥16	≤16	16	≥16
1	5,577	2,525	2,374	739	220	149
2	5,584	1,448	1,282	716	120	91
3	8,212	2,443	2,133	2,513	416	184
4	5,432	1,070	480	2,933	357	135
Total	24,805	7,486	6,269	6,901	1,113	559

Case Rates

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2.8	8.0	10.3	2.5	4.3	3.7
2	2.7	4.7	5.5	2.5	2.7	2.6
3	3.6	7.2	7.4	3.8	4.2	2.2
4	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.3	1.4
Total	2.7	5.2	5.8	2.9	3.2	2.2

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table A-8

Petitioned Status Offense Cases by County Cluster, Race and Age Group

National Estimates

Youth Population at Risk
(in thousands)

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	4,577	724	515	716	111	66
2	4,484	701	474	757	111	61
3	4,216	676	493	1,102	164	123
4	3,665	584	382	1,375	190	116
Total	16,942	2,685	1,864	3,951	576	366

Estimated Cases

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	<16	16	>16	<16	16	>16
1	12,900	5,800	5,300	1,700	400	200
2	11,900	3,300	2,600	1,900	300	100
3	15,200	4,900	3,700	4,200	700	300
4	6,700	1,300	600	3,600	400	200
Total	46,700	15,300	12,200	11,300	1,800	800

Case Weights

	White			Nonwhite		
County Cluster	10-15	16	17	10-15	16	17
1	2.79	2.76	2.58	2.47	1.96	1.32
2	2.35	2.56	2.14	2.80	2.51	1.59
3	1.96	2.15	1.78	1.90	1.98	1.62
4	1.46	1.49	1.17	1.55	1.70	1.21

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

National estimates of each case characteristic could not be based on all case records in the sample. Some data sets did not record the information needed to produce a complete standardized record in the national reporting format. Table A-9 indicates the standardized data that were available from each jurisdiction's data set and, therefore, the sample upon which the various case characteristic estimates were based. When analyses involved missing data within the sample, national estimates were constructed by, once again, assuming that missing data were similar in structure to that of the nonmissing data. Consequently, missing data were spread over the cells in the crosstabulation tables in direct proportion to cell percentages of the corresponding row or column within which the missing data case fell. For example, if adjudication information was missing for cases from one jurisdiction involving 16-year-old males petitioned to court for property offenses, then the proportion of these cases that were adjudicated was estimated to be the same as the adjudication profile of cases with similar age/sex/offense characteristics.

VALIDITY OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES

The national estimates found in this report will always be open to criticism because they were not generated by a probability sample. However, the accuracy of such estimates can be tested by comparing them to those from other independent sources. The FBI's *Crime in the United States 1985* and this report both provide a measure of the number of cases referred to juvenile courts by law enforcement agencies. However, the two reports look at this aspect of juvenile court processing from somewhat different points of view.

The FBI data report the number of arrests that were referred to juvenile courts in 1985, while this report presents an estimate of the number of formally processed cases disposed in 1985 that were referred by law enforcement agencies. One difference is the unit of count, arrests versus referrals. A referral to juvenile court may encompass more than one arrest. Past research has shown that over 80 percent of court referrals involve only one offense and, therefore, only one arrest. In addition, it is likely that a high percentage of the multiple offense cases also were the result of a single arrest. Therefore, it is likely that only a small percentage of juvenile court cases involve more than one arrest. A second difference is the point in the processing of a case where the counting occurred; the police data focus on when the youth is referred to court, while the court data count a case when it is disposed. If it is assumed that the flow of cases remained reasonably constant over the time frame, this difference should have a minimal effect on the annual estimates. If, however, case rates varied over time, the difference between the estimates should decline as the comparison period increases. A third difference is that estimates found in this report are not estimates of all cases referred to court by law enforcement agencies, but only estimates of those cases which were formally handled. To enable the comparison of the two reporting series, a special analysis was performed on the 1985 juvenile court data to develop an estimate of the number of nonpetitioned (informally) handled cases that were referred to court by law enforcement agencies. This procedure used the same methods described in the development of the national estimates of formally processed cases and applied these methods to the set of nationally formatted nonpetitioned case records and the aggregate court-level statistics.

The 1985 estimates derived from the FBI and the court data differed by less than 3 percent. Over the four year period from 1982 through 1985 the sum of the annual estimates differed by less than one-half of one percent. Admittedly, this comparison focuses on only one aspect of the information found in this report, but the finding supports the validity of both series. In addition, the fact that this is the only point of contact between the information presented in the *Juvenile Court Statistics* series and other national reporting programs attests to the unique contribution of this work to the juvenile justice community.

Table A-9

Content of Case-Level Data Sources, 1985

Case Characteristic	Percent of Estimation Sample	Data Sources
Age at referral	100	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ NY ND OH PA SD TN UT VA WI
Sex	100	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ NY ND OH PA SD TN UT VA WI
Race	89	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ ND OH PA SD TN UT VA WI
Source of referral	77	AL AZ CA CT HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NY ND OH PA VA
Reason for referral	100	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ NY ND OH PA SD TN UT VA WI
Secure detention	84	AL AZ CA FL IA MS MO NE NJ NY ND OH PA SD TN VA
Adjudication	78	AL AZ CA CT FL HI MN NJ ND PA TN VA
Disposition	100	AL AZ CA CT FL HI IA MD MN MS MO NE NJ NY ND OH PA SD TN UT VA WI

AL - Alabama
AZ - Maricopa Co., Arizona
CA - California
CT - Connecticut
FL - Florida
HI - Hawaii
IA - Iowa
MD - Maryland
MN - Minnesota
MS - Mississippi
MO - Missouri
NE - Nebraska
NJ - New Jersey
NY - New York
ND - North Dakota
OH - Cuyahoga Co., Ohio
PA - Pennsylvania
SD - South Dakota
TN - Davidson, Hamilton & Shelby Co., Tennessee
UT - Utah
VA - Virginia
WI - Wisconsin

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADJUDICATED: Judicially determined to be a delinquent or status offender.

CASE RATE: The number of cases disposed per 1,000 youth at risk. See *Youth Population at Risk*.

DELINQUENCY: Acts or conduct in violation of criminal law. See *Reason for Referral*.

DELINQUENCY CHILD POPULATION: The number of children from age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction. See *Upper Age of Jurisdiction* and *Youth Population at Risk*.

DELINQUENT ACT: An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but when committed by a juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. *Delinquent acts* include *crimes against persons*, *crimes against property*, *drug offenses*, and *crimes against public order*, as defined under *Reason for Referral*, when such acts are committed by juveniles.

DEPENDENCY CASE: Those cases covering neglect or inadequate care on the part of the parents or guardians such as lack of adequate care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents; abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; and improper or inadequate conditions in the home.

DEPENDENCY CHILD POPULATION: The number of children at or below the upper age of jurisdiction. See *Upper Age of Jurisdiction* and *Youth Population at Risk*.

DISPOSITION: Definite action taken or a treatment plan decided upon or initiated regarding a particular case. Case dispositions are coded into the following categories:

> **Transfer to Criminal Court/Waive** - Cases which were waived or transferred to a criminal court as the result of a waiver or transfer hearing.
>
> **Release** - Cases dismissed (including those warned, counselled, and released) with no further disposition anticipated.
>
> **Probation** - Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered probation or supervision.
>
> **Placement** - Cases in which youth were placed out of the home in a residential facility housing delinquent or status offenders or were otherwise removed from their home.
>
> **Other** - A variety of miscellaneous dispositions not included above. This category includes such dispositions as fines, restitution, and community service, referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated and those dispositions coded as *Other* in the original data.

FORMAL HANDLING: See *Manner of Handling*.

INFORMAL HANDLING: See *Manner of Handling*.

JUVENILE COURT: Any court which has jurisdiction over matters involving juveniles.

MANNER OF HANDLING: A general classification of case processing within the court system. Petitioned (formally handled) cases are those that appear on the official court calendar for adjudication by the judge or referee as a result of the filing of a petition, affidavit, or other legal instrument used to initiate court action. Nonpetitioned (informally handled) cases are those cases which duly authorized court personnel screen for adjustment prior to the filing of a formal petition or affidavit. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court and/or an agency statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court. The **nonpetition** category includes cases which were petitioned, but the petition was dropped or withdrawn prior to scheduling a formal hearing.

PETITION: A document filed in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent, a status offender, or dependent and asking that the court assume jurisdiction over the juvenile or asking that an alleged delinquent be transferred to criminal court for prosecution as an adult.

RACE: The race of the youth referred as determined by the youth or by court personnel.

NOTE: Coding of race and ethnicity is based upon OMB Revised Exhibit F, Circular No. A-46, Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting. That exhibit provides standard classifications for recordkeeping, collection, and presentation of data on race and ethnicity in Federal program administrative reporting and statistical activities. These classifications should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. They were developed in response to needs expressed by both the executive branch and the Congress to provide for the collection and use of compatible, nonduplicated, exchangeable racial and ethnic data by Federal agencies.

White - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (In both the population and court data, nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.)

Black - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Other - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

Nonwhite - Includes **black** and **other** racial categories.

REASON FOR REFERRAL: The most serious offense for which the youth was referred to court intake. Attempts to commit an offense were included under that offense except attempted murder, which was included in the aggravated assault category.

Crimes Against Persons - This category includes *criminal homicide*, *forcible rape*, *robbery*, *aggravated assault*, *simple assault*, and *other person offenses* as defined below.

1. **Criminal Homicide** - Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. *Criminal homicide* is a summary category, not a single codified offense. The term, in law, embraces all homicides where the perpetrator intentionally killed someone without legal justification, or accidentally killed someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms *murder*, *nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter*, *negligent (involuntary) manslaughter*, and *vehicular manslaughter*. The term is broader than the Index Crime category used in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports in which *murder and nonnegligent manslaughter* does not include *negligent manslaughter* or *vehicular manslaughter*.

2. **Forcible Rape** - Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. (Some states have enacted gender neutral rape or sexual assault statutes which prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such states does not distinguish between *forcible rape* of females as defined above and other sexual assaults.)

3. **Robbery** - Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index and includes forcible pursesnatching.

4. **Assault** - Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of injury upon the person of another.

    a. **Aggravated Assault** - Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury, or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes conduct included under the statutory names *aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault*, and *assault with a deadly weapon*.

    b. **Simple Assault** - Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in UCR reporting. *Simple assault* is often not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious.

5. **Other Offenses Against Persons** - This category includes kidnapping, custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, etc., and attempts to commit any such acts.

Crimes Against Property - This category includes *burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing*, and *other property offenses* as defined below.

1. **Burglary** - Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

2. **Larceny** - Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes shoplifting and pursesnatching without force.

3. **Motor Vehicle Theft** - Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive him of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes *joyriding* or *unauthorized use of a motor vehicle* as well as *grand theft auto*.

4. **Arson** - Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without his consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts.

5. **Vandalism** - Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without his consent, or public property, except by burning.

6. **Stolen Property Offenses** - Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property, or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category *stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*

7. **Trespassing** - Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.

8. **Other Property Offenses** - This category includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.

Drug Law Violations - Unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug, or drug paraphernalia, or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline and other inhalants and possession of paraphernalia are also included; hence, the term is broader than the UCR category *drug abuse violations.*

Offenses Against Public Order - This category includes *weapons offenses*; *sex offenses other than forcible rape*; *drunkenness*; *disorderly conduct; contempt, probation and parole violations*; and *other offenses against public order* as defined below.

1. **Weapons Offenses** - Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category *weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*

2. **Sex Offenses** - All offenses having a sexual element, except forcible rape. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories *prostitution and commercialized vice* and *sex offenses*. It includes all other offenses such as *statutory rape, indecent exposure, sodomy, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, child molesting, lewdness, fornication, incest, adultery*, etc.

3. **Liquor law violations, not status** - Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol, or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes *public intoxication, drunkenness* and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category of the same name. (Some states treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code *status liquor law violations*. Where a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts which cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with *disorderly conduct*.)

4. **Disorderly Conduct** - Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called *disturbing the peace*, *vagrancy*, *loitering*, *unlawful assembly*, and *riot*.

5. **Obstruction of Justice** - This category includes intentionally obstructing a court (or law enforcement) in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, and violations of probation or parole other than *technical violations* which do not consist of the commission of a crime or are not prosecuted as such. It includes *contempt, perjury, obstructing justice, bribing witnesses, failure to report a crime, nonviolent resisting arrest,* etc.

6. **Other Offenses Against Public Order** - This category includes other offenses against government administration or regulation, e.g. *escape from confinement*, *bribery*, *gambling*, *fish and game violations*, *hitchhiking*, *health violations*, *false fire alarms*, *immigration violations*, etc.

Other Delinquent Acts - This category includes those offenses which contain a combination of person, property, drug and/or public order offenses or those offense coded as *other* in the original data.

Status Offenses - Acts or conduct which are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although state statutes defining status offenses vary (and some states may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases), for the purposes of this report the following types of offenses were classified by NJCDA as status offenses:

1. **Running Away** - Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time, in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.

2. **Truancy** - Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.

3. **Ungovernability** - Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians, or disobedient of parental authority, referred to in various juvenile codes as *unruly*, *unmanageable*, *incorrigible*, etc.

4. **Status Liquor Law Violations** - Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase or consumption of liquor by minors. (Some states treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under this status offense code.)

5. **Other Status Offenses** - This category includes both a variety of miscellaneous status offenses not included above (e.g., curfew violation), those offenses coded as *Other* in the original data or those codes which combined individual offense categories such as *Truant from Home or School*.

Dependency Offenses - Those actions which come to the attention of a juvenile court involving neglect or inadequate care on the part of the parents or guardians, such as lack of adequate care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents; abandonment or desertion; abuse or cruel treatment; and improper or inadequate conditions in the home.

In the Data Briefs chapter, offenses are also grouped into categories commonly used in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). These groupings are:

> **Index Violent Offenses** - The offenses of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
>
> **Index Property Offenses** - The offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
>
> **Nonindex Delinquency Offenses** - In the FBI UCR, nonindex offenses include all offenses not contained within the two Crime Index categories above. However, for this work status offenses are reported in their own category and are not included within the report's nonindex crime category.

SECURE DETENTION: This variable indicates whether a youth was placed in a restrictive facility between referral to court intake and case disposition.

SOURCE OF REFERRAL: The agency or individual filing a complaint with intake (which initiates court processing).

> **Law Enforcement Agency** - Includes metropolitan police, state police, park police, sheriffs, constables, police assigned to the juvenile court for special duty, and all others performing a police function with the exception of probation officers and officers of the court.
>
> **Other** - Includes the youth's own parents, foster parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, other legal guardians, counselors, teachers, principals, attendance officers, social agencies, district attorneys, probation officers, victims, other private citizens and a variety of miscellaneous sources of referral, which are often only defined by the code *other* in the data.

STATUS OFFENSE: Behavior which is considered an offense only when committed by a juvenile (for example, running away from home). See *Reason for Referral*.

UNIT OF COUNT: Throughout this report the unit of count is a case disposed by a court with juvenile jurisdiction during the year 1985. Each **case** represents a youth referred to the juvenile court during the year for a new referral for one or more of the reasons described in the Reason for Referral variable. The term **disposed** means that some definite action was taken or some treatment plan was decided upon or initiated. Within this definition it is possible for a youth to be involved in more than one case within the calendar year.

UPPER AGE OF JURISDICTION: The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. In 1985 in three states (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) the upper age of jurisdiction was 15, in eight states (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16, in Wyoming it was 18, and in the remaining 38 states and the District of Columbia the upper age of jurisdiction was 17.

YOUTH POPULATION AT RISK: For delinquency and status offense matters this is the number of children from age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction. For dependency matters this is the number of children at or below the upper age of court jurisdiction. In all states the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. In most states individuals are considered adults when they reach

their 18th birthday. Therefore, for these states, the delinquency and status offense youth population at risk would equal the number of children who are 10 through 17 years of age living within the geographical area serviced by the court. See *Upper Age of Jurisdiction*.

APPENDIX C

REPORTED CASES IN CALENDAR YEAR 1985

REPORTED CASES IN CALENDAR YEAR 1985

This appendix presents information on the courts' petitioned and nonpetitioned delinquency/status and dependency caseloads for the year. It also presents the total population of the reporting jurisdiction, its delinquency population at risk (10 through the upper age of jurisdiction) and its dependency population at risk (0 through the upper age of jurisdiction). Case rates (the number of cases per 1,000 youth at risk) are presented for both delinquency and dependency populations for the state (or jurisdiction).

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. While many states reported their data using case disposed as the unit of count, there were others which reported cases filed, children disposed, petitions filed, hearings, juvenile arraignments, and charges. The unit(s) of count are identified in the footnotes for each data set. The unit of count for each source should be reviewed before any attempt is made to compare statistics either across or within data sets.

The figures within a column relate only to the specific case type. However, some jurisdictions were unable to provide statistics which distinguish delinquency/status cases from dependency matters or at times even from other activities of the courts. Such information is presented in the appendix in a column labeled **All Reported Cases**. By its nature, this column contains a heterogeneous mixture of units of count and case types. These variations are identified in the footnotes associated with each data presentation. In addition, due to the nature of these data, case rates are not calculated for the **All Reported Cases** column.

It should also be noted that while the majority of the data presented in the appendix are for calendar year 1985, there are several reporting jurisdictions that were not able to aggregate data for this time frame. In those instances, the data covered fiscal year 1985. The period of coverage is indicated in the footnotes and should be considered when attempting to make comparisons between data sets.

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
ALABAMA [3]										
BALDWIN	90000	11700	25200	160	206	366	---	---	0	---
CALHOUN	123600	17300	34700	529	239	768	---	---	151	---
COLBERT	54800	6600	14300	81	155	236	---	---	0	---
CULLMAN	65400	8700	17800	221	101	322	---	---	113	---
DALLAS	53200	8200	16800	333	140	473	---	---	109	---
DE KALB	53700	7100	14800	69	44	113	---	---	33	---
ETOWAH	102300	12900	27400	341	162	503	---	---	75	---
HOUSTON	79500	10300	22900	180	570	750	---	---	3	---
JACKSON	50600	6700	14200	150	250	400	---	---	83	---
JEFFERSON	675700	77800	174300	2036	770	2806	---	---	1277	---
LAUDERDALE	83200	10100	21900	202	218	420	---	---	377	---
LEE	80400	10900	21200	266	130	396	---	---	291	---
LIMESTONE	50600	6400	13900	55	53	108	---	---	15	---
MADISON	227900	28100	62200	666	173	839	---	---	151	---
MARSHALL	70800	9500	19100	127	168	295	---	---	0	---
MOBILE	375000	48900	110600	1991	1941	3932	---	---	1009	---
MONTGOMERY	213300	26000	60900	898	344	1242	---	---	658	---
MORGAN	96700	12100	26700	470	112	582	---	---	0	---
SHELBY	77800	9500	22400	279	58	337	---	---	122	---
TALLADEGA	76100	10900	23100	274	253	527	---	---	214	---
TUSCALOOSA	139500	18200	37700	584	296	880	---	---	297	---
WALKER	67200	8800	18400	234	39	273	---	---	0	---
45 Small Counties	1116700	153500	330500	2621	2603	5224	---	---	1806	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4024000	520400	1131500	12767	9025	21792	---	---	6784	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.53	17.34	41.88	---	---	6.00	---
State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 67 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 67 counties with 67 reporting total number of dependency cases.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ALASKA [4]										
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	298
BARROW	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	66
BETHEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	102
CORDOVA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
DILLINGHAM	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
FAIRBANKS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	180
GLENALLEN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
KENAI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16
KETCHIKAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70
KODIAK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
ALASKA [4]										
KOTZEBUE	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	86
NOME	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	57
PALMER	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	99
SEWARD	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
SITKA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	64
TOK	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
UNALASKA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
VALDEZ	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23
Totals for Reporting Courts	521600	60300	156200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1099
Rates for Reporting Courts				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 19 courts with 19 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ARIZONA [5]										
APACHE	57800	9500	24200	65	280	---	2	---	---	---
COCHISE	93400	12400	27500	237	1028	---	43	---	---	---
COCONINO	84400	12000	26700	633	1081	---	45	---	---	---
MARICOPA [6]	1819300	210900	461000	5224	13541	18765	555	---	---	---
MOHAVE	71600	5000	28300	128	572	---	14	---	---	---
NAVAJO	70800	11400	27600	271	615	---	25	---	---	---
PIMA	585200	65300	141300	1693	5234	---	667	---	---	---
PINAL	98100	12100	32500	405	1051	---	43	---	---	---
YAVAPAI	83400	7900	17400	317	798	---	44	---	---	---
YUMA	100400	12400	31300	419	1241	---	51	---	---	---
4 Small Counties	94100	13000	31500	608	948	---	27	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3158600	371600	849400	10000	26389	18765	1516	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				26.91	71.01	88.99	1.78	---	---	---
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 14 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned dependency and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ARKANSAS [7]										
BENTON	86900	9900	22300	157	456	613	5	2	7	---
CRAIGHEAD	63200	8000	16800	108	86	194	80	1	81	---
FAULKNER	51500	7200	14400	1	0	1	0	0	0	---
GARLAND	74600	7700	16400	455	66	521	2	1	3	---
JEFFERSON	90300	11600	26300	365	4	369	205	0	205	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
ARKANSAS [7]										
MISSISSIPPI	58800	7700	18500	97	203	300	1	0	1	---
PULASKI	353400	40600	96500	420	529	949	329	30	359	---
SALINE	56900	7700	16500	2	2	4	3	0	3	---
SEBASTIAN	98700	11700	26800	153	606	759	17	0	17	---
WASHINGTON	105700	12500	26900	154	333	487	16	0	16	---
WHITE	52400	7100	14400	50	0	50	31	0	31	---
60 Small Counties	1166100	149100	328300	1894	1225	3119	335	62	397	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2258600	280900	623900	3856	3510	7366	1024	96	1120	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.73	12.50	26.22	1.64	0.15	1.80	---
State has 75 counties with 71 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 71 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 75 counties with 71 reporting petitioned dependency and 71 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
CALIFORNIA [8]										
ALAMEDA	1194600	119700	275700	3688	5116	8804	1049	---	---	---
BUTTE	162400	17100	37700	384	486	870	352	---	---	---
CONTRA COSTA	714600	79700	181100	2312	2984	5296	469	---	---	---
EL DORADO	103600	11200	24800	195	542	737	67	---	---	---
FRESNO	577000	68800	166100	2243	5474	7717	504	---	---	---
HUMBOLDT	111700	11600	27000	338	402	740	114	---	---	---
IMPERIAL	106000	14700	34600	268	638	906	149	---	---	---
KERN	479600	56400	144900	2062	1717	3779	938	---	---	---
KINGS	85000	10600	27200	374	1015	1389	159	---	---	---
LOS ANGELES [9]	8133600	893000	2107100	20507	10429	30936	5334	---	---	---
MADERA	74900	10100	23200	414	742	1156	84	---	---	---
MARIN	224000	19800	42300	426	442	868	144	---	---	---
MENDOCINO	73000	7500	18700	350	365	715	85	---	---	---
MERCED	158300	20100	52400	577	1594	2171	95	---	---	---
MONTEREY	329300	36600	87700	1000	1489	2489	197	---	---	---
NAPA	103300	11000	23300	289	69	358	82	---	---	---
NEVADA	67600	7300	16100	125	294	419	45	---	---	---
ORANGE	2128800	242100	524000	5568	5707	11275	1137	---	---	---
PLACER	137900	16700	35900	411	948	1359	163	---	---	---
RIVERSIDE	818600	87800	216400	2913	3716	6629	1408	---	---	---
SACRAMENTO	890500	95700	226200	3237	3302	6539	1257	---	---	---
SAN BERNARDINO	1082300	128500	318000	2591	6712	9303	1219	---	---	---
SAN DIEGO	2134200	229000	517300	3856	5446	9302	1762	---	---	---
SAN FRANCISCO	726400	48300	105600	1462	3671	5133	590	---	---	---
SAN JOAQUIN	415600	50900	122300	2459	2989	5448	613	---	---	---
SAN LUIS OBISPO	187900	19500	41100	382	753	1135	121	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
CALIFORNIA [8]										
SAN MATEO	614200	57200	128100	1309	924	2233	350	---	---	---
SANTA BARBARA	330800	34600	76700	951	1855	2806	254	---	---	---
SANTA CLARA	1398600	156800	355100	3526	2637	6163	1139	---	---	---
SANTA CRUZ	212200	20500	47400	697	1224	1921	108	---	---	---
SHASTA	130600	15700	35100	589	636	1225	225	---	---	---
SOLANO	274200	31700	79700	1299	552	1851	413	---	---	---
SONOMA	333800	34800	79800	916	1998	2914	177	---	---	---
STANISLAUS	304700	37400	86400	1313	2009	3322	183	---	---	---
SUTTER	58200	6900	15400	95	413	508	49	---	---	---
TULARE	280400	36000	88000	1448	374	1822	474	---	---	---
VENTURA	600700	73500	172400	1357	3766	5123	805	---	---	---
YOLO	123800	14600	31600	218	644	862	161	---	---	---
YUBA	53800	6300	14900	163	502	665	40	---	---	---
19 Small Counties	422700	46500	105900	979	2437	3416	517	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	26359300	2886000	6713200	73291	87013	160304	23032	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				25.40	30.15	55.55	3.43	---	---	---
State has 58 counties with 58 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 58 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 58 counties with 58 reporting petitioned dependency and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
COLORADO [10]										
ADAMS	276100	34000	77600	566	---	---	314	---	---	---
ARAPAHOE	372700	44000	102700	316	---	---	143	---	---	---
BOULDER	212100	22200	49700	543	---	---	132	---	---	---
DENVER	509300	38600	100400	1722	---	---	1290	---	---	---
EL PASO	367200	46200	97000	572	---	---	588	---	---	---
JEFFERSON	418300	51000	114300	536	---	---	221	---	---	---
LARIMER	170600	19600	42700	241	---	---	107	---	---	---
MESA	90900	10300	25000	187	---	---	55	---	---	---
PUEBLO	126200	16000	34900	473	---	---	83	---	---	---
WELD	134200	16200	39000	499	---	---	69	---	---	---
53 Small Counties	552900	65400	152500	813	---	---	503	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3230400	363700	835700	6468	---	---	3505	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.79	---	---	4.19	---	---	---
State has 63 counties with 63 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 63 counties with 63 reporting petitioned dependency and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
CONNECTICUT [11]										
DANBURY	---	---	---	197	185	382	---	---	---	---
FAIRFIELD	---	---	---	1137	1230	2367	---	---	---	---
HARTFORD	---	---	---	1189	1505	2694	---	---	---	---
LITCHFIELD	---	---	---	188	166	354	---	---	---	---
MIDDLESEX	---	---	---	134	193	327	---	---	---	---
NEW HAVEN	---	---	---	1072	800	1872	---	---	---	---
NEW LONDON	---	---	---	562	498	1060	---	---	---	---
TOLLAND	---	---	---	163	414	577	---	---	---	---
WATERBURY	---	---	---	475	557	1032	---	---	---	---
WINDHAM	---	---	---	142	324	466	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Districts	3171900	266000	---	5259	5872	11131	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Districts				19.77	22.01	41.85	---	---	---	---
State has 10 venue districts with 10 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 10 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 15										
DELAWARE [12]										
KENT	103100	14000	---	876	---	---	---	---	---	---
NEW CASTLE	412400	45800	---	4233	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUSSEX	106700	12400	---	1288	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	622200	72200	---	6397	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				88.61	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 3 counties with 3 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [13]										
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	620700	59700	115200	2939	1294	4233	383	44	427	---
Rates for Reporting Jurisdiction				49.25	21.68	70.93	3.33	0.38	3.71	---
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
FLORIDA [14]										
DISTRICT 1	489900	62000	135000	1575	1987	3562	445	4876	5321	---
DISTRICT 2	494400	63200	137000	2072	2161	4233	635	5997	6632	---
DISTRICT 3	861400	93000	198500	3040	3524	6564	1282	9629	10911	---
DISTRICT 4	1170500	132500	293400	4796	6769	11565	1457	10906	12363	---
DISTRICT 5	1040400	87600	180800	4807	3802	8609	894	8199	9093	---
DISTRICT 6	1378400	155400	334900	8189	7387	15576	1866	15046	16912	---
DISTRICT 7	1211700	141600	303200	4914	4778	9692	1048	10639	11687	---
DISTRICT 8	757400	65200	140000	2454	3313	5767	588	5710	6298	---
DISTRICT 9	1026400	91400	204500	4451	6293	10744	850	5598	6448	---
DISTRICT 10	1118900	97800	214800	3260	5696	8956	1104	7258	8362	---
DISTRICT 11	1816200	188000	430800	5694	5509	11203	1572	7655	9227	---
Totals for Reporting Districts	11365700	1177800	2572800	45252	51219	96471	11741	91513	103254	---
Rates for Reporting Districts				38.42	43.49	81.91	4.56	35.57	40.13	---
State has 11 districts with 11 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 11 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 11 districts with 11 reporting petitioned dependency and 11 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
GEORGIA [15]										
BIBB	156300	16700	40300	---	---	846	---	---	97	---
CARROLL	63400	7700	16800	---	---	107	---	---	48	---
CHATHAM	215700	23500	56200	---	---	1360	---	---	228	---
CHEROKEE	68100	8500	20100	---	---	319	---	---	68	---
CLARKE	77600	7300	15700	---	---	433	---	---	97	---
CLAYTON	167400	17900	45200	---	---	1207	---	---	154	---
COBB	372700	37700	90500	---	---	2090	---	---	282	---
COLUMBIA	52700	6500	15400	---	---	164	---	---	0	---
DE KALB	519100	52100	116900	---	---	2847	---	---	553	---
DOUGHERTY	103700	12900	31100	---	---	649	---	---	75	---
DOUGLAS	65300	7700	19600	---	---	254	---	---	20	---
FLOYD	78500	8000	18400	---	---	494	---	---	89	---
FULTON [16]	615500	59700	147000	2995	2898	5893	811	117	928	---
GLYNN	59200	6400	15600	---	---	479	---	---	68	---
GWINNETT	252400	27000	68700	---	---	1261	---	---	302	---
HALL	84500	8800	21300	---	---	421	---	---	66	---
HOUSTON	85300	10100	24400	---	---	165	---	---	24	---
LOWNDES	73000	8200	19800	---	---	214	---	---	68	---
MUSCOGEE	179100	19300	45400	---	---	1422	---	---	267	---
RICHMOND	192000	21600	50200	---	---	1630	---	---	35	---
SPALDING	51800	6100	14600	---	---	321	---	---	75	---
TROUP	53900	6000	14400	---	---	534	---	---	106	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
GEORGIA [15]										
WALKER	56300	6100	14000	---	---	181	---	---	35	---
WHITFIELD	68700	7900	17900	---	---	524	---	---	147	---
135 Small Counties	2264300	269900	632000	---	---	6678	---	---	1986	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5976300	663700	1571800	2995	2898	30493	811	117	5818	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				50.13	48.50	45.94	5.52	0.80	3.70	---
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 159 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
State has 159 counties with 158 reporting total number of delinquency cases.										
State has 159 counties with 158 reporting total number of dependency cases.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
HAWAII [17]										
HAWAII	109300	12900	32500	246	781	1027	74	8	82	---
HONOLULU	810100	91300	214000	2309	2179	4488	506	47	553	---
MAUI	85200	9600	23500	119	1004	1123	3	0	3	---
1 Small County	45200	5200	12800	226	51	277	46	2	48	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1049800	119100	282800	2900	4015	6915	629	57	686	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.35	33.71	58.05	2.22	0.20	2.43	---
State has 4 counties with 4 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 4 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 4 counties with 4 reporting petitioned dependency and 4 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
IDAHO [18]										
ADA	192500	23700	55500	1539	647	2186	93	29	122	---
BANNOCK	68900	8600	21200	585	102	687	67	4	71	---
BONNEVILLE	70200	9200	24100	292	191	483	47	1	48	---
CANYON	89500	11700	27100	299	293	592	76	11	87	---
KOOTENAI	66800	8400	18900	219	25	244	11	4	15	---
TWIN FALLS	56000	7200	17300	214	34	248	43	8	51	---
38 Small Counties	460500	60100	147400	1186	746	1932	228	64	292	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1004300	129000	311300	4334	2038	6372	565	121	686	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				33.59	15.79	49.38	1.81	0.39	2.20	---
State has 44 counties with 44 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 44 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 44 counties with 44 reporting petitioned dependency and 44 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
ILLINOIS [19]										
ADAMS	69400	7300	17200	100	---	---	47	---	---	---
CHAMPAIGN	170500	18300	---	163	---	---	---	---	---	---
COLES	52300	5100	11500	0	---	---	0	---	---	---
COOK [20]	5295600	531600	1286800	13117	2416	15533	4222	43	4265	---
DE KALB	73700	7700	17000	87	---	---	0	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS			DEPENDENCY			All Reported Cases
				Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
ILLINOIS [19]										
DU PAGE	714700	70800	182600	475	---	---	144	---	---	---
HENRY	55500	6400	15400	65	---	---	13	---	---	---
JACKSON	61100	5900	12800	58	---	---	25	---	---	---
KANE	299100	33500	84000	269	---	---	0	---	---	---
KANKAKEE	98700	11200	26700	153	---	---	58	---	---	---
KNOX	57300	5100	13200	36	---	---	33	---	---	---
LAKE	468000	52200	127300	290	---	---	1	---	---	---
LA SALLE	108800	10900	26900	98	---	---	0	---	---	---
MCHENRY	158600	18200	44600	177	---	---	40	---	---	---
MCLEAN	123200	12400	28500	131	---	---	74	---	---	---
MACON	128100	12900	32400	233	---	---	94	---	---	---
MADISON	249300	26200	63000	514	---	---	166	---	---	---
PEORIA	187600	18400	46600	424	---	---	162	---	---	---
ROCK ISLAND	162300	16400	40700	151	---	---	122	---	---	---
ST CLAIR	268400	31500	75400	372	---	---	141	---	---	---
SANGAMON	178600	17400	42800	107	---	---	0	---	---	---
TAZEWELL	126500	13200	33200	102	---	---	0	---	---	---
VERMILION	92100	9400	23100	143	---	---	82	---	---	---
WHITESIDE	63500	6900	16900	57	---	---	0	---	---	---
WILL	333800	38200	97700	228	---	---	106	---	---	---
WILLIAMSON	58000	5300	13100	22	---	---	21	---	---	---
WINNEBAGO	250900	25900	63700	305	---	---	214	---	---	---
75 Small Counties	1632100	171200	417200	2176	---	---	752	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	11537700	1189200	2860300	20053	2416	15533	6517	43	4265	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.93	4.54	29.22	2.29	0.03	3.31	---
State has 102 counties with 102 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 102 counties with 101 reporting petitioned dependency and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
INDIANA [21]										
BARTHOLOMEW	64700	7800	17900	---	---	---	---	---	---	694
CLARK	89100	11300	24800	---	---	---	---	---	---	343
DELAWARE	122300	16200	31600	---	---	---	---	---	---	417
ELKHART	145400	17800	42300	---	---	---	---	---	---	782
FLOYD	62700	8100	17500	---	---	---	---	---	---	221
GRANT	77400	9900	20600	---	---	---	---	---	---	495
HAMILTON	90800	12300	26400	---	---	---	---	---	---	633
HENDRICKS	73200	10000	21600	---	---	---	---	---	---	409
HENRY	50700	6800	14300	---	---	---	---	---	---	220
HOWARD	85400	11000	24200	---	---	---	---	---	---	341
JOHNSON	82000	10800	23600	---	---	---	---	---	---	8

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
INDIANA [21]										
KOSCIUSKO	63100	7000	17700	---	---	---	---	---	---	236
LAKE	497300	64000	145300	---	---	---	---	---	---	4060
LA PORTE	106600	13300	29700	---	---	---	---	---	---	570
MADISON	133600	17800	36300	---	---	---	---	---	---	1251
MARION	780700	87400	202200	---	---	---	---	---	---	5706
MONROE	101600	12500	23900	---	---	---	---	---	---	540
MORGAN	54500	7900	16400	---	---	---	---	---	---	694
PORTER	122800	15900	36600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1015
ST JOSEPH	241300	28700	63100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1421
TIPPECANOE	124600	15700	30400	---	---	---	---	---	---	975
VANDERBURGH	168300	18100	41100	---	---	---	---	---	---	799
VIGO	110300	13100	27800	---	---	---	---	---	---	834
WAYNE	73100	9100	19600	---	---	---	---	---	---	348
67 Small Counties	1690500	215400	486100	---	---	---	---	---	---	6257
Totals for Reporting Counties	5212000	648100	1441000	---	---	---	---	---	---	29269
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 92 counties with 91 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
IOWA [22]										
BLACK HAWK	131600	15400	35800	550	72	622	6	2	8	---
CLINTON	54700	6800	15100	174	104	278	166	3	169	---
DUBUQUE	92000	12200	26600	307	375	682	218	0	218	---
POLK	313700	34700	79700	1125	1222	2347	597	322	919	---
POTTAWATTAMIE	88300	11100	25200	235	406	641	171	100	271	---
SCOTT	158900	19400	44700	567	308	875	125	2	127	---
STORY	73000	9100	16900	250	80	330	0	0	0	---
82 Small Counties	1482800	174700	405900	3532	2796	6328	453	231	684	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2394800	283200	649900	6740	5363	12103	1736	660	2396	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.80	18.94	42.73	2.67	1.02	3.69	---
State has 99 counties with 89 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 89 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 99 counties with 89 reporting petitioned dependency and 89 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
KENTUCKY [23]										
BOONE	51400	7000	16100	---	---	---	---	---	---	929
BOYD	53900	6300	13600	---	---	---	---	---	---	350
CAMPBELL	81100	10000	22600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1029
CHRISTIAN	64900	7800	16800	---	---	---	---	---	---	837

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
KENTUCKY [23]										
DAVIESS	88600	11000	24600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1308
FAYETTE	216100	22900	48900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1619
HARDIN	95400	14500	27400	---	---	---	---	---	---	655
JEFFERSON	681600	74800	169900	---	---	---	---	---	---	13513
KENTON	137200	16400	37800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1371
MCCRACKEN	60700	6700	14900	---	---	---	---	---	---	450
MADISON	55200	7300	13800	---	---	---	---	---	---	677
PIKE	82400	12200	26700	---	---	---	---	---	---	452
WARREN	79700	9700	21700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1051
107 Small Counties	1985000	262800	572600	---	---	---	---	---	---	16066
Totals for Reporting Counties	3733100	469400	1027600	---	---	---	---	---	---	40307
Rates for Reporting Counties				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 120 counties with 120 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
LOUISIANA [24]										
ACADIA PARISH	59700	7500	18900	---	---	---	---	---	---	286
ASCENSION PARISH	58000	7000	18200	---	---	---	---	---	---	168
BOSSIER PARISH	90500	10100	25700	---	---	---	---	---	---	484
CADDO PARISH	271900	29300	74000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4300
CALCASIEU PARISH	174500	19600	50500	---	---	---	---	---	---	435
EAST BATON ROUGE PAR	392400	42400	107400	---	---	---	---	---	---	7759
IBERIA PARISH	68800	8300	20800	---	---	---	---	---	---	249
JEFFERSON PARISH	478400	49100	122900	---	---	---	---	---	---	8447
LAFAYETTE PARISH	171000	18700	47100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1156
LAFOURCHE PARISH	87800	10900	26300	---	---	---	---	---	---	654
LIVINGSTON PARISH	71600	8900	22600	---	---	---	---	---	---	349
ORLEANS PARISH	558000	58100	144800	---	---	---	---	---	---	9511
OUACHITA PARISH	144400	17100	41500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1108
RAPIDES PARISH	139400	15900	38700	---	---	---	---	---	---	449
ST BERNARD PARISH	68400	7400	18000	---	---	---	---	---	---	493
ST LANDRY PARISH	88700	11100	27700	---	---	---	---	---	---	470
ST MARY PARISH	64800	8000	20000	---	---	---	---	---	---	308
ST TAMMANY PARISH	140700	16200	42100	---	---	---	---	---	---	251
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	91100	11200	27500	---	---	---	---	---	---	582
TERREBONNE PARISH	101800	12200	31600	---	---	---	---	---	---	416
VERMILION PARISH	53300	5800	15700	---	---	---	---	---	---	278
VERNON PARISH	60500	6400	18100	---	---	---	---	---	---	310
42 Small Parishes	1052800	125400	311500	---	---	---	---	---	---	6101
Totals for Reporting Parishes	4488500	506600	1271600	---	---	---	---	---	---	44564
Rates for Reporting Parishes				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 64 parishes with 64 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS			DEPENDENCY			All Reported Cases
				Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
MAINE [25]										
ANDROSCOGGIN	101300	12800	---	314	---	---	---	---	---	---
AROOSTOOK	88700	12500	---	157	---	---	---	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	226200	25300	---	465	---	---	---	---	---	---
KENNEBEC	111900	13200	---	378	---	---	---	---	---	---
PENOBSCOT	138000	17700	---	413	---	---	---	---	---	---
YORK	154800	18400	---	551	---	---	---	---	---	---
10 Small Counties	344600	42300	---	998	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1165400	142200	---	3276	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.03	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 16 counties with 16 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
MARYLAND [26]										
ALLEGANY	75500	8700	17500	153	182	335	69	0	69	---
ANNE ARUNDEL	397200	46500	102100	1365	1499	2864	87	1	88	---
BALTIMORE	665200	71400	142400	1735	3589	5324	4	1	5	---
CARROLL	108100	14200	30300	220	619	839	0	2	2	---
CECIL	65800	9600	19500	347	516	863	4	1	5	---
CHARLES	85500	11700	27500	429	482	911	13	0	13	---
FREDERICK	127900	15300	35500	336	640	976	0	2	2	---
HARFORD	153200	20100	43000	486	731	1217	40	2	42	---
HOWARD	142800	17800	38500	365	545	910	3	3	6	---
MONTGOMERY	642500	70500	152900	570	2553	3123	0	4	4	---
PRINCE GEORGES	675200	79900	174700	2207	3436	5643	268	1	269	---
ST MARYS	65700	8400	19100	122	191	313	6	0	6	---
WASHINGTON	113800	13400	27700	263	549	812	38	0	38	---
WICOMICO	68200	7300	16300	124	255	379	1	0	1	---
BALTIMORE CITY	755800	83900	192800	5173	4868	10041	450	52	502	---
9 Small Counties	248400	29600	63100	687	1679	2366	124	3	127	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4390700	508400	1102700	14582	22334	36916	1107	72	1179	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				28.68	43.93	72.61	1.00	0.07	1.07	---
State has 24 counties with 24 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 24 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 24 counties with 24 reporting petitioned dependency and 24 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
MASSACHUSETTS [27]										
BARNSTABLE	165300	14100	32700	684	---	---	45	---	---	---
BERKSHIRE	141500	14300	32500	815	---	---	80	---	---	---
BRISTOL	481500	52400	120200	1957	---	---	205	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
MASSACHUSETTS [27]										
ESSEX	648900	63800	149900	1909	---	---	322	---	---	---
FRANKLIN	65000	6400	15200	347	---	---	54	---	---	---
HAMPDEN	444900	46400	107800	1825	---	---	315	---	---	---
HAMPSHIRE	140800	14300	29100	375	---	---	42	---	---	---
MIDDLESEX	1373000	130700	291000	3573	---	---	250	---	---	---
NORFOLK	602400	60300	131500	1064	---	---	161	---	---	---
PLYMOUTH	418800	47200	112100	1751	---	---	104	---	---	---
SUFFOLK	667700	53800	120700	3237	---	---	420	---	---	---
WORCESTER	654500	67300	158700	2214	---	---	190	---	---	---
2 Small Counties	16500	1100	3400	53	---	---	2	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5820900	572200	1304800	19804	---	---	2190	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				34.61	---	---	1.68	---	---	---
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned dependency and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
MICHIGAN [28]										
ALLEGAN	85300	10200	24900	282	65	347	98	2	100	---
BAY	115200	13000	30700	127	160	287	108	0	108	---
BERRIEN	162900	18800	43500	252	86	338	138	82	220	---
CALHOUN	136000	14900	34700	536	124	660	184	0	184	---
CLINTON	55300	7100	16900	32	66	98	21	0	21	---
EATON	89200	10300	24900	162	134	296	22	0	22	---
GENESEE	434900	50300	120400	530	1473	2003	347	222	569	---
GRAND TRAVERSE	58100	6100	15000	298	65	363	9	30	39	---
INGHAM	272700	28200	66200	325	979	1304	234	1	235	---
IONIA	52900	6700	15600	83	11	94	9	0	9	---
ISABELLA	53300	6700	13500	224	0	224	23	0	23	---
JACKSON	143400	15400	36400	561	52	613	219	0	219	---
KALAMAZOO	214200	22300	52100	142	186	328	128	0	128	---
KENT	468000	49300	124300	559	654	1213	400	0	400	---
LAPEER	69800	9600	22000	256	54	310	21	38	59	---
LENAWEE	88500	10500	24400	124	70	194	53	0	53	---
LIVINGSTON	102300	13900	30800	259	0	259	32	0	32	---
MACOMB	693600	75000	171500	1042	1059	2101	184	69	253	---
MARQUETTE	71300	7400	17300	124	30	154	40	0	40	---
MIDLAND	72400	8500	20200	150	1	151	82	0	82	---
MONROE	131000	16500	38800	18	0	18	0	0	0	---
MONTCALM	50700	5900	14100	94	170	264	49	0	49	---
MUSKEGON	156900	17500	43000	225	0	225	182	0	182	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
MICHIGAN [28]										
OAKLAND	1016600	107600	248900	1187	2033	3220	396	5	401	---
OTTAWA	167100	18500	47000	210	494	704	21	0	21	---
SAGINAW	217600	26700	61500	668	0	668	234	0	234	---
ST CLAIR	138800	16700	38500	318	111	429	87	0	87	---
ST JOSEPH	58200	6400	16100	212	0	212	0	0	0	---
SHIAWASSEE	68800	8900	20800	166	251	417	37	1	38	---
TUSCOLA	55200	7100	16200	95	0	95	80	0	80	---
VAN BUREN	66400	7900	19100	178	146	324	112	0	112	---
WASHTENAW	261900	25800	57100	61	547	608	75	152	227	---
50 Small Counties	1085800	119800	282200	2627	2094	4721	991	45	1036	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	6914000	769800	1808800	12127	11115	23242	4616	647	5263	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				15.75	14.44	30.19	2.55	0.36	2.91	---
State has 83 counties with 82 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 82 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 83 counties with 82 reporting petitioned dependency and 82 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
MINNESOTA [29]										
ANOKA	214400	28700	67500	934	---	---	139	---	---	---
BLUE EARTH	51300	6600	13900	190	---	---	30	---	---	---
DAKOTA	220300	28600	67200	660	---	---	93	---	---	---
HENNEPIN	980200	96700	222300	5674	---	---	190	---	---	---
OLMSTED	97400	11000	25700	178	---	---	50	---	---	---
OTTER TAIL	52300	6200	14300	334	---	---	50	---	---	---
RAMSEY	471600	48800	115600	3419	---	---	198	---	---	---
ST LOUIS	205500	24100	53000	931	---	---	118	---	---	---
STEARNS	113100	16300	35000	355	---	---	15	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	124900	17000	39400	478	---	---	59	---	---	---
WRIGHT	63000	8800	20900	353	---	---	40	---	---	---
76 Small Counties	1598800	200600	464700	7743	---	---	1280	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4192800	493300	1139500	21249	---	---	2262	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				43.08	---	---	1.99	---	---	---
State has 87 counties with 87 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 87 counties with 87 reporting petitioned dependency and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
MISSISSIPPI [30]										
DE SOTO	61300	9800	20200	65	686	751	14	113	127	---
FORREST	68100	8700	18100	55	550	605	0	0	0	---
HARRISON	170700	22600	49000	333	890	1223	185	3	188	---
HINDS	259300	31800	73200	677	545	1222	214	2	216	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
MISSISSIPPI [30]										
JACKSON	127200	19200	40400	79	330	409	57	291	348	---
JONES	62900	8000	18000	137	161	298	42	1	43	---
LAUDERDALE	77900	10000	22000	267	427	694	35	4	39	---
LEE	61400	7700	17400	116	166	282	20	2	22	---
LOWNDES	60100	7500	18000	81	361	442	0	0	0	---
RANKIN	80000	10500	24100	135	53	188	26	0	26	---
WARREN	51700	6700	15900	111	83	194	63	7	70	---
WASHINGTON	71000	10700	25800	637	353	990	0	2	2	---
69 Small Counties	1462700	209500	463700	2284	3105	5389	344	443	787	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2614200	362800	805700	4977	7710	12687	1000	868	1868	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.72	21.25	34.97	1.24	1.08	2.32	---
State has 82 counties with 81 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 81 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 82 counties with 81 reporting petitioned dependency and 81 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
MISSOURI [31]										
BOONE	105000	10400	22800	188	765	953	64	205	269	---
BUCHANAN	85800	8400	20900	143	713	856	76	117	193	---
CAPE GIRARDEAU	60500	6100	14200	49	430	479	18	1	19	---
CASS	55900	6500	15700	52	379	431	24	129	153	---
CLAY	144100	14600	34500	86	827	913	73	97	170	---
COLE	61400	5800	15100	160	316	476	6	65	71	---
FRANKLIN	76900	9300	22600	66	464	530	56	5	61	---
GREENE	195700	19400	45100	87	858	945	120	72	192	---
JACKSON	634600	59700	152300	1119	2907	4026	7	261	268	---
JASPER	89600	8900	21800	146	195	341	80	52	132	---
JEFFERSON	160100	18500	47400	152	640	792	217	3	220	---
PLATTE	50100	5400	13500	49	292	341	4	21	25	---
ST CHARLES	172700	19500	50800	232	925	1157	24	5	29	---
ST LOUIS	991400	96400	229500	1945	11558	13503	397	524	921	---
ST LOUIS CITY	428600	39400	101700	1173	5046	6219	577	645	1222	---
100 Small Counties	1724100	184800	436600	1389	8293	9682	1133	1961	3094	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	5036600	512900	1244400	7036	34608	41644	2876	4163	7039	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				13.72	67.47	81.19	2.31	3.35	5.66	---
State has 115 counties with 115 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 115 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 115 counties with 115 reporting petitioned dependency and 115 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	===== DELINQUENCY/STATUS ==== Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	========= DEPENDENCY ======== Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	All Reported Cases
MONTANA [32]										
State Total	824900	97500	228100	---	---	10517	---	---	48	---
State Rate				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEBRASKA [33]										
DOUGLAS	412900	48100	110900	703	0	703	217	0	217	---
LANCASTER	205500	22600	51300	597	1006	1603	143	2	145	---
SARPY	94500	13200	31500	290	318	608	88	0	88	---
90 Small Counties	892600	103300	245900	2052	231	2283	292	25	317	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1605500	187300	439500	3642	1555	5197	740	27	767	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				19.44	8.30	27.75	1.68	0.06	1.75	---
State has 93 counties with 93 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 93 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 93 counties with 93 reporting petitioned dependency and 93 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEVADA										
CLARK [34]	550700	58900	133300	3360	4643	8003	340	4525	4865	---
Rates for Reporting County				57.00	78.77	135.77	2.55	33.95	36.50	---
State has 17 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 17 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW HAMPSHIRE [35]										
CHESHIRE	65400	7800	16500	374	---	---	31	---	---	---
GRAFTON	68400	8600	16900	279	---	---	98	---	---	---
HILLSBOROUGH	306400	38100	82500	2676	---	---	395	---	---	---
MERRIMACK	106400	12100	26900	436	---	---	154	---	---	---
ROCKINGHAM	212400	23800	54600	1046	---	---	72	---	---	---
STRAFFORD	92000	11500	23400	505	---	---	84	---	---	---
4 Small Counties	147400	16900	37100	982	---	---	153	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	998400	118800	257800	6298	---	---	987	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				53.00	---	---	3.83	---	---	---
State has 10 counties with 10 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 10 counties with 10 reporting petitioned dependency and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS			DEPENDENCY			All Reported Cases
				Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
NEW JERSEY [36]										
ATLANTIC	203400	23600	---	1017	1101	2118	---	---	---	---
BERGEN	839500	86300	---	2001	1453	3454	---	---	---	---
BURLINGTON	379700	48300	---	1118	872	1990	---	---	---	---
CAMDEN	487200	59300	---	1494	1844	3338	---	---	---	---
CAPE MAY	90300	9300	---	201	444	645	---	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	135000	18300	---	776	733	1509	---	---	---	---
ESSEX	844300	105200	---	4673	4630	9303	---	---	---	---
GLOUCESTER	208600	25500	---	523	800	1323	---	---	---	---
HUDSON	557700	63000	---	1894	1669	3563	---	---	---	---
HUNTERDON	93600	12500	---	127	159	286	---	---	---	---
MERCER	317000	36000	---	1461	953	2414	---	---	---	---
MIDDLESEX	626600	69400	---	1202	1512	2714	---	---	---	---
MONMOUTH	531600	64000	---	1911	2110	4021	---	---	---	---
MORRIS	417400	50200	---	617	1297	1914	---	---	---	---
OCEAN	380600	37900	---	1343	1152	2495	---	---	---	---
PASSAIC	460100	53100	---	1699	837	2536	---	---	---	---
SALEM	65500	8900	---	241	254	495	---	---	---	---
SOMERSET	210600	24000	---	854	225	1079	---	---	---	---
SUSSEX	120600	14400	---	341	170	511	---	---	---	---
UNION	505500	53300	---	2188	1383	3571	---	---	---	---
WARREN	85600	10400	---	384	308	692	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	7560300	872900	---	26065	23906	49971	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				29.86	27.39	57.25	---	---	---	---
State has 21 counties with 21 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 21 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
NEW MEXICO [37]										
BERNALILLO	464300	53800	---	1986	2061	4047	---	---	---	---
CHAVES	56200	7000	---	143	671	814	---	---	---	---
DONA ANA	118900	16700	---	135	619	754	---	---	---	---
EDDY	51900	6600	---	184	525	709	---	---	---	---
LEA	64900	8000	---	144	1041	1185	---	---	---	---
MCKINLEY	64400	10500	---	67	508	575	---	---	---	---
SAN JUAN	91600	12900	---	53	85	138	---	---	---	---
SANTA FE	83900	9100	---	404	546	950	---	---	---	---
VALENCIA	58200	8100	---	201	654	855	---	---	---	---
23 Small Counties	398200	53800	---	1292	4057	5349	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1452500	186300	---	4609	10767	15376	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				24.74	57.79	82.53	---	---	---	---
State has 32 counties with 32 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 32 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS			DEPENDENCY			All Reported Cases
				Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
NEW YORK [38]										
ALBANY	283500	22000	56500	729	422	1151	166	---	---	---
ALLEGANY	50700	5100	12800	13	112	125	1	---	---	---
BRONX	1193500	110800	300100	1349	877	2226	1494	---	---	---
BROOME	211700	17200	44500	371	298	669	161	---	---	---
CATTARAUGUS	85500	8000	21800	79	200	279	48	---	---	---
CAYUGA	79600	7800	19700	24	90	114	0	---	---	---
CHAUTAUQUA	143800	12300	33600	239	207	446	100	---	---	---
CHEMUNG	91300	8400	22300	317	86	403	59	---	---	---
CLINTON	81300	7400	18800	61	159	220	54	---	---	---
COLUMBIA	60300	5200	13100	97	92	189	24	---	---	---
DUTCHESS	254200	22400	59000	359	232	591	141	---	---	---
ERIE	969900	83100	210400	1262	1075	2337	652	---	---	---
FULTON	54700	5100	13000	34	102	136	47	---	---	---
GENESEE	58500	5300	14300	64	41	105	32	---	---	---
HERKIMER	67000	5900	16300	53	69	122	22	---	---	---
JEFFERSON	88900	9100	23500	141	265	406	50	---	---	---
KINGS	2292700	199800	570500	2649	948	3597	1713	---	---	---
LIVINGSTON	57900	5700	13600	60	97	157	21	---	---	---
MADISON	66200	6800	16200	49	116	165	23	---	---	---
MONROE	701000	58300	157200	972	935	1907	628	---	---	---
MONTGOMERY	52200	4700	11700	12	129	141	4	---	---	---
NASSAU	1325000	114100	288400	1044	970	2014	129	---	---	---
NEW YORK	1469400	67500	185700	1613	578	2191	864	---	---	---
NIAGARA	217100	19000	50600	254	532	786	61	---	---	---
ONEIDA	250000	22700	57400	226	567	793	160	---	---	---
ONONDAGA	464200	39300	106000	956	748	1704	359	---	---	---
ONTARIO	91300	8300	20800	135	159	294	95	---	---	---
ORANGE	276000	26900	74000	411	272	683	0	---	---	---
OSWEGO	118800	11900	30800	42	229	271	18	---	---	---
OTSEGO	58800	5300	13100	34	63	97	47	---	---	---
PUTNAM	80400	7700	20300	79	93	172	27	---	---	---
QUEENS	1929200	142300	367500	1289	950	2239	922	---	---	---
RENSSELAER	151200	14000	34400	108	295	403	2	---	---	---
RICHMOND	371000	34200	89000	303	137	440	248	---	---	---
ROCKLAND	264600	26100	67000	145	119	264	65	---	---	---
ST LAWRENCE	112800	11300	28200	33	220	253	21	---	---	---
SARATOGA	160600	15600	38400	309	157	466	110	---	---	---
SCHENECTADY	149600	12300	31200	57	158	215	21	---	---	---
STEUBEN	96900	9400	24500	128	96	224	24	---	---	---
SUFFOLK	1306900	129900	319500	1557	1834	3391	180	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
NEW YORK [38]										
SULLIVAN	67600	5800	14400	54	56	110	12	---	---	---
TIOGA	50700	4800	13800	36	28	64	23	---	---	---
TOMPKINS	87800	6500	16600	49	112	161	11	---	---	---
ULSTER	162900	13300	35200	248	158	406	73	---	---	---
WARREN	55200	5300	13100	85	74	159	33	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	56400	5900	14800	139	26	165	34	---	---	---
WAYNE	86600	8400	22300	196	165	361	75	---	---	---
WESTCHESTER	865800	71800	176300	454	954	1408	65	---	---	---
14 Small Counties	475400	45100	115500	439	856	1295	286	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	17747200	1495200	3917400	19357	17158	36515	9405	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				12.95	11.48	24.42	2.40	---	---	---
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 62 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 62 counties with 62 reporting petitioned dependency and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 15										
NORTH CAROLINA [39]										
ALAMANCE	102500	9200	21400	346	---	---	68	---	---	---
BUNCOMBE	168400	13500	34600	562	---	---	127	---	---	---
BURKE	75700	6800	16800	175	---	---	49	---	---	---
CABARRUS	92300	8600	20900	102	---	---	21	---	---	---
CALDWELL	70400	6800	15900	184	---	---	98	---	---	---
CATAWBA	112800	10900	25800	350	---	---	65	---	---	---
CLEVELAND	86400	8300	20100	179	---	---	56	---	---	---
COLUMBUS	52200	5400	13000	54	---	---	60	---	---	---
CRAVEN	79300	6700	18900	193	---	---	32	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	255600	24600	66700	1190	---	---	332	---	---	---
DAVIDSON	118700	11800	27500	167	---	---	64	---	---	---
DURHAM	161900	13300	34800	544	---	---	99	---	---	---
EDGECOMBE	58500	5800	14800	291	---	---	44	---	---	---
FORSYTH	258400	21500	55200	668	---	---	72	---	---	---
GASTON	172200	17600	41800	552	---	---	91	---	---	---
GUILFORD	326800	27600	68800	927	---	---	161	---	---	---
HALIFAX	56100	5600	14000	136	---	---	28	---	---	---
HARNETT	63200	5600	14400	150	---	---	36	---	---	---
HENDERSON	66200	5200	13300	92	---	---	32	---	---	---
IREDELL	87400	8300	20800	207	---	---	30	---	---	---
JOHNSTON	76900	7300	18300	60	---	---	7	---	---	---
LENOIR	60500	6100	15000	220	---	---	41	---	---	---
MECKLENBURG	442500	37200	97400	1307	---	---	219	---	---	---
MOORE	54900	5000	11900	139	---	---	118	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
NORTH CAROLINA [39]										
NASH	70800	6900	17500	149	---	---	67	---	---	---
NEW HANOVER	112200	9500	24500	418	---	---	33	---	---	---
ONSLOW	123000	10500	25100	164	---	---	66	---	---	---
ORANGE	82400	6200	15000	174	---	---	36	---	---	---
PITT	95900	8400	21400	240	---	---	48	---	---	---
RANDOLPH	97900	9100	22400	330	---	---	43	---	---	---
ROBESON	106200	12500	30300	428	---	---	70	---	---	---
ROCKINGHAM	85500	7900	19200	157	---	---	28	---	---	---
ROWAN	103500	8900	22600	460	---	---	339	---	---	---
RUTHERFORD	57100	5500	13100	153	---	---	69	---	---	---
SAMPSON	50400	5000	12200	106	---	---	21	---	---	---
STANLY	50300	4600	11400	88	---	---	12	---	---	---
SURRY	61000	5500	13700	71	---	---	22	---	---	---
UNION	78200	8500	20500	247	---	---	72	---	---	---
WAKE	353500	29500	73900	485	---	---	53	---	---	---
WAYNE	98800	9500	24300	181	---	---	78	---	---	---
WILKES	60900	6000	14100	250	---	---	180	---	---	---
WILSON	64400	6300	15500	193	---	---	25	---	---	---
58 Small Counties	1409400	132300	326700	2724	---	---	750	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	6261000	571600	1425400	15813	---	---	3962	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				27.67	---	---	2.78	---	---	---
State has 100 counties with 100 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 100 counties with 100 reporting petitioned dependency and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 15										
NORTH DAKOTA [40]										
BURLEIGH	60000	7700	17500	46	663	709	71	346	417	---
CASS	96300	10600	24100	224	847	1071	54	189	243	---
GRAND FORKS	69400	8500	18600	143	601	744	50	0	50	---
WARD	61800	7400	18000	49	489	538	19	33	52	---
49 Small Counties	397800	47600	116300	313	2581	2894	282	528	810	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	685200	81900	194600	775	5181	5956	476	1096	1572	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				9.46	63.26	72.73	2.45	5.63	8.08	---
State has 53 counties with 53 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 53 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 53 counties with 53 reporting petitioned dependency and 53 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS			DEPENDENCY			All Reported Cases
				Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
OHIO [41]										
ALLEN	110600	14500	32300	---	---	---	---	---	---	3032
ASHTABULA	101600	13400	28900	---	---	---	---	---	---	2752
ATHENS	57700	7600	15300	---	---	---	---	---	---	828
BELMONT	79700	9400	20900	---	---	---	---	---	---	686
BUTLER	268100	34800	75300	---	---	---	---	---	---	4944
CLARK	146800	18100	39600	---	---	---	---	---	---	3074
CLERMONT	138500	18300	42800	---	---	---	---	---	---	2852
COLUMBIANA	111100	13600	30400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1553
CUYAHOGA [42]	1453700	154900	345200	7523	3771	11294	610	4	614	---
DARKE	54100	6700	15400	---	---	---	---	---	---	714
DELAWARE	57400	7800	16400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1355
ERIE	77400	9800	21300	---	---	---	---	---	---	2677
FAIRFIELD	96400	12900	28700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1489
FRANKLIN	897900	101000	227300	---	---	---	---	---	---	25049
GEAUGA	74800	10700	22700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1167
GREENE	129400	16500	35200	---	---	---	---	---	---	2531
HAMILTON	866600	101300	225900	---	---	---	---	---	---	28691
HANCOCK	66000	8400	18900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1377
HURON	54900	7300	16500	---	---	---	---	---	---	974
JEFFERSON	86800	10300	21900	---	---	---	---	---	---	689
LAKE	212400	25100	56300	---	---	---	---	---	---	4646
LAWRENCE	62600	8200	18000	---	---	---	---	---	---	681
LICKING	124600	16500	35100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1662
LORAIN	270600	36500	79300	---	---	---	---	---	---	4777
LUCAS	463100	55200	124600	---	---	---	---	---	---	17726
MAHONING	279100	33400	71900	---	---	---	---	---	---	3113
MARION	66200	8500	18800	---	---	---	---	---	---	1579
MEDINA	115800	16000	35800	---	---	---	---	---	---	2402
MIAMI	89100	10900	24600	---	---	---	---	---	---	2535
MONTGOMERY	565400	65100	147100	---	---	---	---	---	---	11604
MUSKINGUM	84400	10800	24100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1835
PORTAGE	136700	17900	38800	---	---	---	---	---	---	2715
RICHLAND	129500	15800	35300	---	---	---	---	---	---	1895
ROSS	67900	8300	17900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1329
SANDUSKY	62200	8300	18200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1117
SCIOTO	83400	11200	24100	---	---	---	---	---	---	1263
SENECA	62000	7700	17900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1234
STARK	374700	45700	99400	---	---	---	---	---	---	7589
SUMMIT	509200	59300	128200	---	---	---	---	---	---	10978
TRUMBULL	234900	28900	61500	---	---	---	---	---	---	5675
TUSCARAWAS	85700	9900	23200	---	---	---	---	---	---	1275
WARREN	103000	13500	30700	---	---	---	---	---	---	2818

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
OHIO [41]										
WASHINGTON	64500	7900	18000	---	---	---	---	---	---	735
WAYNE	100300	12300	28400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1709
WOOD	109600	14700	29800	---	---	---	---	---	---	2203
43 Small Counties	1367800	175400	399400	---	---	---	---	---	---	21989
Totals for Reporting Counties	10754000	1300100	2887200	7523	3771	11294	610	4	614	203518
Rates for Reporting Counties				48.58	24.35	72.94	1.77	0.01	1.78	---
State has 88 counties with 1 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 1 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 88 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency and 1 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
State has 88 counties with 87 reporting information on juvenile matters.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
OREGON [43]										
BENTON	64900	8000	---	250	---	---	---	---	---	---
CLACKAMAS	252700	31100	---	345	---	---	---	---	---	---
COOS	60500	7000	---	547	---	---	---	---	---	---
DESCHUTES	66700	7700	---	124	---	---	---	---	---	---
DOUGLAS	93100	11100	---	428	---	---	---	---	---	---
JACKSON	138500	15700	---	1114	---	---	---	---	---	---
JOSEPHINE	66500	7300	---	421	---	---	---	---	---	---
KLAMATH	57900	7100	---	516	---	---	---	---	---	---
LANE	263600	27900	---	1160	---	---	---	---	---	---
LINN	89400	10700	---	441	---	---	---	---	---	---
MULTNOMAH	563200	51900	---	5421	---	---	---	---	---	---
UMATILLA	60600	7300	---	336	---	---	---	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	267800	30400	---	922	---	---	---	---	---	---
YAMHILL	57900	7000	---	293	---	---	---	---	---	---
21 Small Counties	366900	42100	---	2458	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	2470200	272300	---	14776	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				54.26	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 36 counties with 35 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
PENNSYLVANIA [44]										
ADAMS	70300	8700	---	83	11	94	---	---	---	---
ALLEGHENY	1385900	144300	---	2573	1566	4139	---	---	---	---
ARMSTRONG	78400	9700	---	28	60	88	---	---	---	---
BEAVER	195100	22900	---	122	204	326	---	---	---	---
BERKS	318600	35300	---	337	229	566	---	---	---	---
BLAIR	133100	16200	---	245	65	310	---	---	---	---
BRADFORD	83900	8200	---	32	48	80	---	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
PENNSYLVANIA [44]										
BUCKS	513700	64000	---	465	227	692	---	---	---	---
BUTLER	150400	18600	---	121	78	199	---	---	---	---
CAMBRIA	175000	21300	---	161	81	242	---	---	---	---
CARBON	54000	6400	---	30	65	95	---	---	---	---
CENTRE	114400	14500	---	76	16	92	---	---	---	---
CHESTER	334800	41800	---	195	163	358	---	---	---	---
CLEARFIELD	82900	10500	---	47	46	93	---	---	---	---
COLUMBIA	61100	7300	---	18	55	73	---	---	---	---
CRAWFORD	88000	11500	---	134	23	157	---	---	---	---
CUMBERLAND	186800	21500	---	113	190	303	---	---	---	---
DAUPHIN	236500	26300	---	254	400	654	---	---	---	---
DELAWARE	555600	61000	---	916	191	1107	---	---	---	---
ERIE	279100	34800	---	293	235	528	---	---	---	---
FAYETTE	156900	19100	---	103	217	320	---	---	---	---
FRANKLIN	117700	14900	---	27	123	150	---	---	---	---
INDIANA	92600	12200	---	39	49	88	---	---	---	---
LACKAWANNA	223600	25300	---	234	41	275	---	---	---	---
LANCASTER	387700	46300	---	264	320	584	---	---	---	---
LAWRENCE	102800	10100	---	45	86	131	---	---	---	---
LEBANON	111600	13400	---	50	167	217	---	---	---	---
LEHIGH	279300	28800	---	338	276	614	---	---	---	---
LUZERNE	333000	38300	---	139	380	519	---	---	---	---
LYCOMING	116600	14400	---	94	98	192	---	---	---	---
MERCER	124100	14800	---	91	83	174	---	---	---	---
MONROE	79100	9500	---	102	0	102	---	---	---	---
MONTGOMERY	664100	70800	---	481	408	889	---	---	---	---
NORTHAMPTON	231700	26700	---	245	185	430	---	---	---	---
NORTHUMBERLAND	99600	10900	---	25	114	139	---	---	---	---
PHILADELPHIA [45]	1650200	187900	396900	9544	774	10318	2091	---	---	---
SCHUYLKILL	156700	17900	---	87	126	213	---	---	---	---
SOMERSET	81400	9600	---	37	71	108	---	---	---	---
VENANGO	62800	7400	---	28	50	78	---	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	213400	24400	---	124	202	326	---	---	---	---
WESTMORELAND	383800	44200	---	326	87	413	---	---	---	---
YORK	323200	38100	---	177	268	445	---	---	---	---
25 Small Counties	800400	101400	---	477	567	1044	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	11869600	1371100	396900	19320	8645	27965	2091	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				14.09	6.30	20.40	5.27	---	---	---

State has 67 counties with 67 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 67 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.
State has 67 counties with 1 reporting petitioned dependency and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
PUERTO RICO [46]										
AGUADILLA	---	---	---	120	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIBONITA	---	---	---	94	---	---	---	---	---	---
ARECIBO	---	---	---	216	---	---	---	---	---	---
BAYAMON	---	---	---	415	---	---	---	---	---	---
CAGUAS	---	---	---	155	---	---	---	---	---	---
CAROLINA	---	---	---	224	---	---	---	---	---	---
GUAYAMA	---	---	---	152	---	---	---	---	---	---
HUMACAO	---	---	---	197	---	---	---	---	---	---
MAYAGUEZ	---	---	---	212	---	---	---	---	---	---
PONCE	---	---	---	347	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAN JUAN	---	---	---	333	---	---	---	---	---	---
UTUADO	---	---	---	84	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting District Courts	---	---	---	2549	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting District Courts				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 12 district courts with 12 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
SOUTH CAROLINA [47]										
AIKEN	115600	13700	---	201	---	---	---	---	---	---
ANDERSON	139600	15100	---	251	---	---	---	---	---	---
BEAUFORT	80300	7700	---	73	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERKELEY	118300	14500	---	107	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHARLESTON	286200	28000	---	588	---	---	---	---	---	---
DARLINGTON	64400	8100	---	167	---	---	---	---	---	---
DORCHESTER	72600	8900	---	95	---	---	---	---	---	---
FLORENCE	115700	14100	---	228	---	---	---	---	---	---
GREENVILLE	302900	31300	---	366	---	---	---	---	---	---
GREENWOOD	60000	6400	---	116	---	---	---	---	---	---
HORRY	126600	13200	---	275	---	---	---	---	---	---
LANCASTER	55500	6600	---	193	---	---	---	---	---	---
LAURENS	53200	5900	---	158	---	---	---	---	---	---
LEXINGTON	158800	18200	---	128	---	---	---	---	---	---
OCONEE	51900	5700	---	163	---	---	---	---	---	---
ORANGEBURG	86500	10700	---	133	---	---	---	---	---	---
PICKENS	85600	10000	---	148	---	---	---	---	---	---
RICHLAND	277200	28100	---	384	---	---	---	---	---	---
SPARTANBURG	210500	23100	---	565	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUMTER	94600	11100	---	166	---	---	---	---	---	---
YORK	118300	13500	---	345	---	---	---	---	---	---
25 Small Counties	661200	82100	---	1480	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3335600	375900	---	6330	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				16.84	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 46 counties with 46 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
SOUTH DAKOTA [48]										
MINNEHAHA	121400	13400	---	381	1499	1880	---	---	---	---
PENNINGTON	76600	9600	---	146	77	223	---	---	---	---
64 Small Counties	510800	62400	---	973	1584	2557	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	708800	85500	---	1500	3160	4660	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.55	36.98	54.53	---	---	---	---
State has 66 counties with 66 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 66 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
TENNESSEE [49]										
ANDERSON	68800	7700	16400	178	318	496	4	10	14	---
BLOUNT	81700	10000	20200	36	0	36	0	0	0	---
BRADLEY	71800	8900	19600	330	1	331	1	0	1	---
CARTER	51400	5800	12800	101	111	212	43	0	43	---
DAVIDSON	491500	51000	110400	1007	2192	3199	245	3	248	---
GREENE	56500	7300	14800	261	6	267	4	0	4	---
HAMBLEN	53000	6600	13800	46	105	151	0	4	4	---
HAMILTON	284300	32800	70200	550	264	814	170	0	170	---
KNOX	329300	37200	79500	298	470	768	170	27	197	---
MADISON	77700	9200	21200	275	154	429	17	21	38	---
MAURY	53300	5800	13800	88	86	174	4	0	4	---
MONTGOMERY	89900	11100	22100	143	105	248	1	0	1	---
PUTNAM	50700	5900	12100	72	30	102	0	0	0	---
RUTHERFORD	98700	12500	27600	359	100	459	0	0	0	---
SHELBY	803800	102400	224300	2860	7457	10317	889	42	931	---
SULLIVAN	145700	17600	36500	299	472	771	63	0	63	---
SUMNER	93800	11800	26200	202	24	226	69	1	70	---
WASHINGTON	92600	11100	22700	487	130	617	57	11	68	---
WILLIAMSON	68600	9000	20300	203	208	411	21	1	22	---
WILSON	62500	8000	17400	205	211	416	2	0	2	---
75 Small Counties	1643700	211900	437200	4883	1591	6474	166	70	236	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4769300	583500	1239200	12883	14035	26918	1926	190	2116	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				22.08	24.05	46.13	1.55	0.15	1.71	---
State has 95 counties with 95 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 95 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 95 counties with 94 reporting petitioned dependency and 94 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS			DEPENDENCY			All Reported Cases
				Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	Petitioned	Non Petitioned	Total	
TEXAS [50]										
ANGELINA	68700	8200	---	39	499	538	---	---	---	---
BELL	171900	17300	---	82	550	632	---	---	---	---
BEXAR	1143500	132600	---	762	3623	4385	---	---	---	---
BOWIE	80300	8700	---	16	510	526	---	---	---	---
BRAZORIA	186600	19700	---	74	1144	1218	---	---	---	---
BRAZOS	118800	12900	---	134	656	790	---	---	---	---
CAMERON	252300	34800	---	208	1635	1843	---	---	---	---
COLLIN	196200	24200	---	70	612	682	---	---	---	---
CORYELL	59200	6700	---	11	163	174	---	---	---	---
DALLAS	1789100	176700	---	1303	4736	6039	---	---	---	---
DENTON	198700	20300	---	71	387	458	---	---	---	---
ECTOR	134000	13600	---	128	501	629	---	---	---	---
ELLIS	73400	8200	---	43	82	125	---	---	---	---
EL PASO	547400	72300	---	269	4640	4909	---	---	---	---
FORT BEND	189200	21200	---	117	658	775	---	---	---	---
GALVESTON	213200	22300	---	168	1279	1447	---	---	---	---
GRAYSON	96800	9500	---	58	215	273	---	---	---	---
GREGG	111700	11300	---	99	515	614	---	---	---	---
GUADALUPE	54900	6300	---	62	531	593	---	---	---	---
HARRIS	2773600	278100	---	2638	14557	17195	---	---	---	---
HARRISON	57300	6400	---	56	162	218	---	---	---	---
HAYS	56500	7100	---	36	167	203	---	---	---	---
HENDERSON	52000	5100	---	57	140	197	---	---	---	---
HIDALGO	356400	52500	---	332	1122	1454	---	---	---	---
HUNT	65300	6900	---	14	324	338	---	---	---	---
JEFFERSON	255300	26100	---	159	1167	1326	---	---	---	---
JOHNSON	87400	10600	---	85	539	624	---	---	---	---
LIBERTY	54200	6600	---	34	173	207	---	---	---	---
LUBBOCK	224500	23800	---	276	1235	1511	---	---	---	---
MCLENNAN	184100	19600	---	139	726	865	---	---	---	---
MIDLAND	108300	10300	---	121	288	409	---	---	---	---
MONTGOMERY	175600	21600	---	145	655	800	---	---	---	---
NUECES	297800	33400	---	297	711	1008	---	---	---	---
ORANGE	86800	9700	---	20	534	554	---	---	---	---
PARKER	56600	5900	---	12	170	182	---	---	---	---
POTTER	106900	10100	---	148	244	392	---	---	---	---
RANDALL	87400	9700	---	84	92	176	---	---	---	---
SAN PATRICIO	61100	8500	---	93	180	273	---	---	---	---
SMITH	149100	15500	---	201	251	452	---	---	---	---
TARRANT	1044300	105900	---	713	2904	3617	---	---	---	---

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
TEXAS [50]										
TAYLOR	122800	12400	---	91	1310	1401	---	---	---	---
TOM GREEN	97200	10100	---	76	360	436	---	---	---	---
TRAVIS	533900	48800	---	325	2755	3080	---	---	---	---
VICTORIA	75700	8800	---	46	431	477	---	---	---	---
WALKER	51700	4500	---	11	134	145	---	---	---	---
WEBB	118400	17500	---	153	563	716	---	---	---	---
WICHITA	126400	12800	---	86	459	545	---	---	---	---
WILLIAMSON	109500	13300	---	175	610	785	---	---	---	---
206 Small Counties	3135000	349100	---	2014	15908	17922	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	16396700	1777400	---	12351	71807	84158	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				6.95	40.40	47.35	---	---	---	---
State has 254 counties with 254 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 254 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 16										
UTAH [51]										
CACHE	64900	8600	23200	432	105	537	26	1	27	---
DAVIS	175500	26500	72200	2616	660	3276	95	49	144	---
SALT LAKE	693900	87800	239900	9369	4741	14110	642	532	1174	---
UTAH	241100	37600	92000	2924	1354	4278	97	19	116	---
WEBER	158000	20500	52700	2153	898	3051	129	83	212	---
24 Small Counties	315900	45100	124300	3851	2057	5908	244	80	324	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1649300	226100	604200	21345	9815	31160	1233	764	1997	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				94.41	43.41	137.82	2.04	1.26	3.31	---
State has 29 counties with 29 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 29 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 29 counties with 29 reporting petitioned dependency and 29 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
VERMONT [52]										
CHITTENDEN	122300	15800	32400	292	---	---	107	---	---	---
RUTLAND	59400	6900	15300	171	---	---	88	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	53600	6200	13700	102	---	---	76	---	---	---
WINDSOR	52800	6200	13300	89	---	---	49	---	---	---
10 Small Counties	247200	30900	69000	552	---	---	345	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	535200	66000	143700	1206	---	---	665	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				18.28	---	---	4.63	---	---	---
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 14 counties with 14 reporting petitioned dependency and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
VIRGIN ISLANDS [53]										
ST CROIX	---	---	---	123	---	---	---	---	---	---
ST THOMAS	---	---	---	140	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Islands	---	---	---	263	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Islands				---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State has 3 islands with 2 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										
VIRGINIA [54]										
ALBEMARLE	59100	7500	14300	84	186	270	1	0	1	---
ARLINGTON	156500	8300	18300	419	186	605	21	6	27	---
AUGUSTA	54000	6500	12900	143	99	242	13	0	13	---
CHESTERFIELD	164800	22500	49900	682	1180	1862	12	1	13	---
HANOVER	53100	7000	13800	117	79	196	22	2	24	---
HENRICO	191900	20800	43900	542	1285	1827	0	0	0	---
HENRY	56800	7500	14500	144	129	273	2	0	2	---
LOUDOUN	64400	8300	18200	276	79	355	3	1	4	---
MONTGOMERY	65400	9000	15600	140	204	344	7	1	8	---
PITTSYLVANIA	66200	8700	17600	197	142	339	9	0	9	---
PRINCE WILLIAM	168900	22200	54000	1500	768	2268	1	0	1	---
ROANOKE	71300	8600	17700	507	179	686	18	2	20	---
ROCKINGHAM	58600	7000	14600	157	28	185	2	0	2	---
TAZEWELL	50900	6900	14200	186	57	243	23	6	29	---
ALEXANDRIA CITY	110100	4600	12800	286	273	559	41	4	45	---
CHESAPEAKE CITY	130400	16600	38200	423	281	704	60	8	68	---
HAMPTON CITY	125100	13800	31800	784	905	1689	23	7	30	---
LYNCHBURG CITY	68300	7600	16600	402	229	631	20	6	26	---
NEWPORT NEWS CITY	157800	18000	40900	648	638	1286	65	9	74	---
NORFOLK CITY	275500	27400	62200	1121	2475	3596	99	78	177	---
PORTSMOUTH CITY	110500	12500	29500	529	195	724	17	5	22	---
RICHMOND CITY	217100	19200	43200	765	1202	1967	98	9	107	---
ROANOKE CITY	100800	9900	22100	1056	154	1210	81	4	85	---
SUFFOLK CITY	50200	5800	12900	164	74	238	20	0	20	---
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	318200	39000	90900	1611	1918	3529	52	15	67	---
109 Small Counties	2043000	246200	524700	7411	6996	14407	511	137	648	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4989100	571700	1245100	20294	19941	40235	1221	301	1522	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				35.50	34.88	70.38	0.98	0.24	1.22	---
State has 136 counties with 134 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 134 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.										
State has 136 counties with 134 reporting petitioned dependency and 134 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.										
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17										

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
WASHINGTON [55]										
BENTON	111500	13000	32500	441	---	---	178	---	---	---
CLALLAM	52700	5400	12800	188	---	---	226	---	---	---
CLARK5	207000	26000	60500	855	---	---	247	---	---	---
COWLITZ	79300	9100	22100	298	---	---	118	---	---	---
GRANT	52300	6700	16000	249	---	---	36	---	---	---
GRAYS HARBOR	63000	6900	16900	440	---	---	81	---	---	---
KING	1347400	135500	308600	4769	---	---	1463	---	---	---
KITSAP	166800	19900	47200	615	---	---	115	---	---	---
LEWIS	57800	7900	16500	265	---	---	102	---	---	---
PIERCE	526200	62400	141300	1257	---	---	408	---	---	---
SKAGIT	68600	7400	17800	302	---	---	28	---	---	---
SNOHOMISH	375800	43600	103300	1385	---	---	421	---	---	---
SPOKANE	356700	41300	95200	1296	---	---	684	---	---	---
THURSTON	142000	17300	39200	107	---	---	97	---	---	---
WHATCOM	112700	12800	29300	429	---	---	60	---	---	---
YAKIMA	182500	23900	55300	870	---	---	117	---	---	---
23 Small Counties	504300	58300	132900	1478	---	---	522	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	4406500	497500	1147500	15244	---	---	4903	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				30.64	---	---	4.27	---	---	---

State has 39 counties with 39 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.
State has 39 counties with 39 reporting petitioned dependency and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

WEST VIRGINIA [56]										
BERKELEY	51100	6500	---	38	---	---	---	---	---	---
CABELL	106200	11800	---	982	---	---	---	---	---	---
FAYETTE	56000	7600	---	394	---	---	---	---	---	---
HARRISON	76900	8700	---	269	---	---	---	---	---	---
KANAWHA	225900	24300	---	170	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOGAN	50200	7000	---	385	---	---	---	---	---	---
MARION	65000	8100	---	112	---	---	---	---	---	---
MERCER	73300	9100	---	101	---	---	---	---	---	---
MONONGALIA	76800	8900	---	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
OHIO	59100	7000	---	226	---	---	---	---	---	---
RALEIGH	85600	10800	---	359	---	---	---	---	---	---
WOOD	93100	11200	---	102	---	---	---	---	---	---
43 Small Counties	919300	121700	---	2432	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	1938500	242700	---	5588	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				23.03	---	---	---	---	---	---

State has 55 counties with 55 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

(See footnotes following Appendix)

JUVENILE COURT CASES DISPOSED BY REPORTING COUNTIES IN 1985 [1]

Reporting County [2]	1985 Total Population	1985 Delinquency Child Population	1985 Dependency Child Population	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Non Petitioned	DELINQUENCY/STATUS Total	DEPENDENCY Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Non Petitioned	DEPENDENCY Total	All Reported Cases
WISCONSIN [57]										
BROWN	185500	23800	53100	108	---	---	23	---	---	---
CHIPPEWA	53700	7200	16500	70	---	---	7	---	---	---
DANE	341400	38300	81400	951	---	---	269	---	---	---
DODGE	76000	9300	21700	123	---	---	24	---	---	---
EAU CLAIRE	82800	11100	22900	144	---	---	63	---	---	---
FOND DU LAC	90300	11400	26100	140	---	---	37	---	---	---
GRANT	51600	7000	15100	40	---	---	8	---	---	---
JEFFERSON	67200	8400	18000	70	---	---	50	---	---	---
KENOSHA	121300	15200	33400	435	---	---	83	---	---	---
LA CROSSE	94300	12400	24900	174	---	---	23	---	---	---
MANITOWOC	82600	10400	23400	130	---	---	22	---	---	---
MARATHON	112900	14500	33100	93	---	---	77	---	---	---
OUTAGAMIE	134700	16400	40100	620	---	---	77	---	---	---
OZAUKEE	68400	8200	19100	90	---	---	16	---	---	---
PORTAGE	58300	7600	16500	9	---	---	1	---	---	---
RACINE	171700	20500	48600	1187	---	---	94	---	---	---
ROCK	138400	16800	40400	733	---	---	2	---	---	---
SHEBOYGAN	102800	11800	27200	280	---	---	50	---	---	---
WALWORTH	71300	8500	17800	127	---	---	14	---	---	---
WASHINGTON	88500	12300	27300	144	---	---	11	---	---	---
WAUKESHA	285500	38600	84700	556	---	---	122	---	---	---
WINNEBAGO	135500	16100	34600	325	---	---	43	---	---	---
WOOD	78000	9800	22700	76	---	---	18	---	---	---
48 Small Counties	1148300	142000	324700	1917	---	---	454	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	3841000	477500	1073300	8542	---	---	1588	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				17.89	---	---	1.48	---	---	---

State has 72 counties with 71 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.
State has 72 counties with 71 reporting petitioned dependency and 0 reporting nonpetitioned dependency data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 17

WYOMING [58]										
LARAMIE	73300	10000	---	231	---	---	---	---	---	---
NATRONA	72500	9300	---	286	---	---	---	---	---	---
21 Small Counties	363900	47700	---	897	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals for Reporting Counties	509700	67000	---	1414	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rates for Reporting Counties				21.11	---	---	---	---	---	---

State has 23 counties with 23 reporting petitioned delinquency/status and 0 reporting nonpetitioned delinquency/status data.
Upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction: 18

APPENDIX FOOTNOTES

The footnotes associated with each data presentation identify (1) the *source* of the data, (2) the *mode* of transmission, and (3) the characteristics of *data* reported. State and local agencies responsible for the collection of their juvenile court statistics compiled the data found in this report.

Agencies transmitted these juvenile court caseload data to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive in one of three different modes. First, many jurisdictions were able to provide the project with an automated data file which contained a detailed description of each case processed by their juvenile courts. Next, some agencies completed a juvenile court statistics (JCS) survey form provided by the project which requested for each county within the jurisdiction the number of male and female delinquency/status and dependency cases disposed with and without the filing of a petition. Finally, statistics for some jurisdictions were abstracted from their annual reports. In these instances, the name of the report and the page on which the information is found are listed.

The units of count for the court statistics vary across jurisdictions. While many states reported their data using case disposed as the unit of count, there were others which reported cases filed, children disposed, petitions filed, hearings, juvenile arraignments, and charges. The unit(s) of count are identified in the footnotes for each data set. The unit of count for each source should be reviewed before any attempt is made to compare statistics either across or within data sets.

The figures within a column relate only to the specific case type. However, some jurisdictions were unable to provide statistics which distinguish delinquency/status cases from dependency matters or at times even from other activities of the courts. Such information is presented in the appendix in a column labeled **All Reported Cases**. By its nature, this column contains a heterogeneous mixture of units of count and case types. These variations are identified in the footnotes associated with each data presentation. In addition, due to the nature of these data, case rates are not calculated for the **All Reported Cases** column.

It should also be noted that while the majority of the data presented in the appendix are for calendar year 1985, there are several reporting jurisdictions that were not able to aggregate data for this time frame. In those instances, the data covered fiscal year 1985. The period of coverage is indicated in the footnotes and should be considered when attempting to make comparisons between data sets.

[1] Variations in administrative practices, differences in upper ages of jurisdiction, and wide ranges in available community resources affect the number of cases handled by individual counties and states. Therefore, the data displayed in this table should not be used to make comparisons between the delinquency/status or dependency workloads of counties or states without carefully studying the definitions of the statistics presented.

Furthermore, caution must be taken when interpreting the case rates appearing at the end of each state table. Case rate is defined as the number of juvenile court cases per 1,000 children at risk in the reporting counties. For example, Cook County, Illinois was the only county in the state reporting statistics on nonpetitioned delinquency/status cases. The nonpetitioned delinquency/status case rate (4.54 cases/1,000 youth at risk) was generated from the total number of nonpetitioned delinquency/status cases Cook County reported (2,416) and the county's delinquency child population (531,600). Therefore, the case rates appearing in the state table should not be interpreted as the state's case rate unless all counties within that state reported.

[2] Except for the states of Alaska, Connecticut, and Florida, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the territory of the Virgin Islands, reported data are aggregated at the county level. Counties serving total populations of 50,000 or more are listed separately. Caseload statistics for counties serving areas with total populations of less than 50,000 are combined for each state and are reported in aggregate.

[3] **Alabama**

Source: Alabama Department of Youth Services

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency/status cases) and the 1985 Statistical Report pages 85-86 (dependency cases)

Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed and include special proceedings. The Department of Human Resources handles dependency cases and transmits the statistical data to the Department of Youth Services.

[4] **Alaska**

Source: Alaska Court System

Mode: 1985 Annual Report, page S-46 and S-74

Data:
1. Total figures are total petition dispositions. They include delinquency, status, and dependency cases for fiscal year 1985.
2. The majority of juvenile cases are processed at the superior court level. However, the following district courts handled and reported children's matters in fiscal year 1985: Cordova, Dillingham, Glennallen, Seward, Tok, and Unalaska.

[5] **Arizona**

Source: Supreme Court of Arizona

Mode: JCS survey form

Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are total petition dispositions (meaning more than one case can be disposed in one hearing, thus receiving only one disposition) and total nonpetition cases disposed. The number of total delinquency/status cases is not shown because the petition and nonpetition units of counts are not the same.
2. Dependency figures are total petition dispositions (meaning more than one case can be disposed in one hearing, thus receiving only one disposition). Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[6] **Maricopa County, Arizona**

Source: Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center (delinquency/status cases) and the Supreme Court of Arizona (dependency cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency/status cases) and JCS survey form (dependency cases)

Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are total petition dispositions (meaning more than one case can be disposed in one hearing, thus receiving only one disposition). Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[7] **Arkansas**

Source: Arkansas Judicial Department

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[8] **California**

Source: Bureau of Criminal Statistics and Special Services (delinquency/status cases) and the Administrative Office of the Courts (dependency cases)

Mode: Automated data file (delinquency/status cases) and the Judicial Council of California 1987 Annual Report, page 197 (dependency cases)

Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed. There is an undercount of nonpetition delinquency/status cases in Alameda, San Diego and Santa Clara counties. These counties have an information system which does not capture the number of subsequent closed-at-intake cases of juveniles already active in the court system; the figures for the remainder of the state include these data.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1985. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[9] **Los Angeles County, California**

Source: Superior Court, Los Angeles County (petition delinquency/status cases), the Los Angeles County Probation Department (nonpetition delinquency/status cases), and the Administrative Office of the Courts (dependency cases)

Mode: Superior Court, Los Angeles County Juvenile Court Coordinator's Yearly Workload Report 1985 (petition delinquency/status cases); the Los Angeles County Probation Department 1985 Annual Report to Judges, page 3 (nonpetition delinquency/status cases); and the Judicial Council of California 1987 Annual Report, page 197 (dependency cases)

Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed. The number of petition cases was determined by adding the number of "Minors Found Unfit," "Preadjudication Dismissals," "Petitions Found Not True" and "Disposition Hearings" from the Juvenile Court Coordinator's Yearly Workload Report. The number of nonpetition cases was calculated using figures from the 1985 Annual Report to Judges. Figures for "Closed After Investigation," "Informal Supervision," "Abeyance" and "Other" were summed. Nine percent of the total number of petition cases were refused and were actually handled informally. This figure was added to the calculated nonpetition cases to derive the total number of nonpetition cases.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[10] **Colorado**

Source: Colorado Judicial Department

Mode: JCS survey form

Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are cases terminated during fiscal year 1985. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures are cases terminated during fiscal year 1985. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[11] **Connecticut**

Source: Chief Court Administrator's Office

Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.

2. Dependency figures were not reported.
3. Connecticut does not have counties, therefore the data are reported by juvenile venue districts established by the state.

[12] **Delaware**

Source: Family Court of the State of Delaware
Mode: Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1986, page 4
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases filed (petitioned) and contain traffic offenses. Total delinquency/status figures are not known because nonpetitioned data were not reported.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.
3. There is no statute on status offenders in this state, therefore, no status offenses are contained in these figures.

[13] **District of Columbia**

Source: District of Columbia Courts
Mode: 1985 Annual Report, pages 71 and 75
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed. They include interstate compact figures. To arrive at the number of peitioned cases disposed, the number "not petitioned" was subtracted from total dispositions.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. The number of petitioned cases disposed was derived by subtracting "reviews" and "not petitioned" from total dispositions. (Review cases are not included in the total case count.)

[14] **Florida**

Source: Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services; Children, Youth and Families Program Office
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
3. Status offenses are considered to be dependency cases in Florida. However, for the purposes of this data base, they are classified as delinquency/status cases.
4. The figures represent the number of cases closed by Intake during 1985 which captures only those disposed cases reported to the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services by caseworkers correctly completing and submitting a "Client Information Form - Dependency/Delinquency Intake." The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services Intake Department, having a broad range of operations, reports information on other child care services not part of the typical juvenile court system. Therefore, the number of nonpetition cases may appear higher and fluctuate more than those reported by other information systems which report only juvenile court activity.
5. Florida reported its data by Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) districts. Therefore, HRS districts were used as the reporting area. The following is a list of counties within HRS districts. District 1: Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton. District 2: Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla, and Washington. District 3: Alachua, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Lafayette, Lake, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Sumter, Suwannee, and Union. District 4: Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia. District 5: Pasco and Pinellas. District 6: Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Manatee, and Polk. District 7: Brevard, Orange,

Osceola, and Seminole. District 8: Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Glades, Hendry, Lee, and Sarasota. District 9: Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie. District 10: Broward. District 11: Dade and Monroe.

[15] **Georgia**

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Twelfth Annual Report on the Work of the Georgia Courts, pages 16-18
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are the total number of children disposed (petition and nonpetition) for fiscal year 1985.
2. Dependency figures are the total number of children disposed (petition and nonpetition) for fiscal year 1985.

[16] **Fulton County, Georgia**

Source: Fulton County Juvenile Court
Mode: 1985 Annual Report, pages 33-37
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[17] **Hawaii**

Source: The Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[18] **Idaho**

Source: State Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: Idaho Courts 1985 Annual Report Appendix, pages 64-107
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[19] **Illinois**

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are the number of petitions filed. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures are the number of petitions filed. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[20] **Cook County, Illinois**

Source: Cook County Juvenile Court
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[21] **Indiana**

Source: Division of State Court Administration
Mode: 1985 Indiana Judicial Report, pages 67-76
Data:
1. Total figures are petition cases disposed and include delinquency, status, dependency and paternity cases.

[22] **Iowa**

Source: Iowa Department of Human Services

Mode: Automated data file and Juvenile Court Cases Reported by the Juvenile Probation Officer, CY1985

Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed. The following counties' figures were taken from the annual report which includes traffic cases in the delinquency counts: Boone and Greene.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. The figures for dependency cases reflect only those reported by court officers. A larger number were handled by the Department of Human Services and are not reported here even though they typically come before the juvenile court.
3. Running away, truancy and ungovernable behavior are considered "status offenses." Violation of curfew, possessing or drinking liquor, hit and run, reckless driving, driving without a license, and all other traffic offenses are called "simple misdemeanors." These simple misdemeanors and status offenses are exempted from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. Referral reasons indicate the presenting problem and are not necessarily the basis for legal action.

[23] **Kentucky**

Source: Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts

Mode: JCS survey form

Data:
1. Total figures are petition hearings. They include cases of delinquency, status, dependency, needy, abuse, paternity actions and adult violations of endangering the welfare of or unlawful transaction with a minor.

[24] **Louisiana**

Source: Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana

Mode: 1985 Annual Report, pages 25-27

Data:
1. Total figures are total new cases filed in juvenile court. They include petition and nonpetition delinquency, dependency, status and special proceeding cases.

[25] **Maine**

Source: Administrative Office of the Court

Mode: State of Maine Judicial Department 1985 Annual Report, pages 148-161

Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed. They include traffic cases and civil violations. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.
3. Status offenses are not handled in the juvenile court system.
4. The numbers for the district courts were summed to determine county figures. The following is a list of district courts within counties. Androscoggin: Lewiston and Livermore Falls. Aroostook: Caribou, Fort Kent, Houlton, Madawaska, Presque Isle and Van Buren. Cumberland: Bridgton, Brunswick and Portland. Franklin: Farmington. Hancock: Bar Harbor and Ellsworth. Kennebec: Augusta and Waterville. Knox: Rockland. Lincoln: Wiscasset. Oxford: Rumford and S. Paris. Penobscot: Bangor, Lincoln, Millinocket and Newport. Piscataquis: Dover-Foxcroft. Sagadahoc: Bath. Somerset: Skowhegan. Waldo: Belfast. Washington: Calais and Machias. York: Biddeford, Kittery and Springvale.

[26] **Maryland**

Source: Juvenile Services Agency
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[27] **Massachusetts**

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Probation
Mode: 1985 Annual Report of the Massachusetts Trial Courts, pages 198-199, 220-222
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are juvenile arraignments. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported. Status offense cases are not included due to incompatible units of count.
2. Dependency figures are the number of children making an initial court appearance. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[28] **Michigan**

Source: State Court Administrative Office
Mode: Probate Court Supplement to the 1985 Report of the State Court Administrator, pages 88-95
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are the total number of children accepted for formal and informal court services. The figures for the following counties are incomplete: Cass, Crawford, Dickinson, Huron, Ionia, Manistee, Monroe, Muskegon, and Ottawa.
2. Dependency figures are the total number of children accepted for formal and informal court services. The figures for the counties listed above are incomplete.

[29] **Minnesota**

Source: Minnesota Supreme Court Information System
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[30] **Mississippi**

Source: Mississippi Department of Youth Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Only those dependency cases which came to the attention of the Department of Youth Services via court processing are included here. The majority of cases were handled through the Department of Public Welfare and did not come in contact with the juvenile court.

[31] **Missouri**

Source: Department of Social Services, Division of Youth Services
Mode: Automated data file

Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[32] **Montana**
Source: Juvenile Justice Bureau, Board of Crime Control
Mode: JCS survey form
Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures include petitioned and nonpetitioned referrals.
2. Dependency figures include petitioned and nonpetitioned referrals.
3. The data were reported at the state level; no county breakdown was available.

[33] **Nebraska**
Source: Nebraska Crime Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.
3. Only those cases which are processed through the county attorney's office (petitioned case) were reported in Douglas County.

[34] **Clark County, Nevada**
Source: Clark County Juvenile Court Services
Mode: JCS form
Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are charges.
2. Dependency figures are charges.

[35] **New Hampshire**
Source: New Hampshire Judicial Council
Mode: Statistical pages sent to NCJJ
Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are case entries. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures are case entries. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[36] **New Jersey**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts; Statistical Services
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed. Status offense cases are not included in these figures because they were not reported.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.

[37] **New Mexico**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: JCS survey form
Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1985.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.

[38] **New York**
Source: Office of Court Administration (petition delinquency/status and dependency cases) and the State of New York, Division of Probation (nonpetition delinquency/status cases)
Mode: Automated data file (petition delinquency/status and dependency cases) and JCS survey form (nonpetition delinquency/status cases)

Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[39] **North Carolina**
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts
Mode: North Carolina Courts 1984-1985 Annual Report, pages 177-180
Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are "offenses alleged in juvenile petitions" during fiscal year 1985. They include delinquent and undisciplined offenses. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures are "conditions alleged in juvenile petitions" during fiscal year 1985. They include dependent, neglected and abused conditions. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[40] **North Dakota**
Source: Supreme Court, Office of State Court Administrator
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[41] **Ohio**
Source: Supreme Court of Ohio
Mode: Ohio Court Summary 1985, pages 53-54
Data: 1. Total figures are total cases filed and reactivated. They include delinquency, traffic, dependency, unruly, adult, custody, support, parentage, URESA and all other cases involving juveniles.

[42] **Cuyahoga County, Ohio**
Source: Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[43] **Oregon**
Source: Office of the State Court Administrator
Mode: Statistical Report Relating to the Circuit and District Courts of the State of Oregon in 1985, pages 67-69
Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are the total number of petitions filed. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.

[44] **Pennsylvania**
Source: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission
Mode: Automated data file
Data: 1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.
3. Status offenses are classified as dependency cases and, as a result, are not included in these data.

[45] **Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania**

Source: Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia
Mode: Family Court Division 1985 Report, pages 21 and 39
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. They include status offense cases. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[46] **Puerto Rico**

Source: Office of Court Administration
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1985. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.

[47] **South Carolina**

Source: Department of Youth Services
Mode: South Carolina Department of Youth Services Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1985, Table XII
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are dispositions for fiscal year 1985. They do not include status offenses. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.

[48] **South Dakota**

Source: State Court Administrator's Office
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.
3. Shannon County is an American Indian reservation and handles juvenile matters in the tribal court which is not part of the state's juvenile court system.

[49] **Tennessee**

Source: Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[50] **Texas**

Source: Texas Juvenile Probation Commission
Mode: Texas Juvenile Probation Statistical Report for Calendar Year 1985, pages 28-30
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed. The number of petition cases was determined by summing "Adjudicate to Probation," "Adjudicate to TYC" and "Court Ordered Placements." The number of nonpetition cases was determined by summing "Counsel and Release," "Informal Adjustment" and "Prosecution Refused/Dismissed."
2. Dependency figures were not reported.

[51] **Utah**

Source: Utah State Juvenile Court
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[52] **Vermont**

Source: Supreme Court of Vermont, Office of the Court Administrator
Mode: JCS survey form
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed and include only delinquency cases. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. They include status offense cases. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[53] **Virgin Islands**

Source: Territorial Court of the Virgin Islands
Mode: JCS form
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed for fiscal year 1985 and include traffic cases. Total delinquency/status figures are not known because nonpetitioned data were not reported
2. Dependency figures were not reported.
3. The data were reported in terms of the three major islands comprising the territory rather than by counties.

[54] **Virginia**

Source: Virginia Department of Corrections
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed.

[55] **Washington**

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts
Mode: 1985 Annual Report of the Courts of Washington, pages 47 and 49
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are total petition dispositions. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures are total petition dispositions. They include termination of parent/child relationship and alternative residential placement cases. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[56] **West Virginia**

Source: West Virginia Court of Appeals
Mode: 1985 Circuit Clerk Annual Report, Caseload Statistical Summary
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are total petitions disposed. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.

[57] **Wisconsin**

Source: Supreme Court of Wisconsin
Mode: Automated data file
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are cases disposed. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures are cases disposed. Total dependency cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.

[58] **Wyoming**

Source: Supreme Court of Wyoming, Court Coordinator's Office
Mode: District Court Statistics, 1985 Annual Report, Table 12
Data:
1. Delinquency/status figures are total petitions filed. Total delinquency/status cases are not known because nonpetition cases were not reported.
2. Dependency figures were not reported.